MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. Thomas W. Lamont, representative of the American banks in the new Consortium, departed this week for Peking after a visit of several days in China's commercial capital, Shanghai. Although his visit here was brief, it may safely be said that he "captured" the city while here and it must also be said that Mrs. Lamont and the other members of the party assisted materially in the "capture." Thus it may be said safely that the personality and the sympathetic interest of one American citizen in meeting the Chinese on a common ground has done more to break down opposition to the Consortium idea than all of the official propaganda in China for years. When Mr. Lamont stated that he had come to China with an "open mind" he evidently meant just that, for he certainly interviewed and was interviewed by representatives of every interest, commercial and political group in this part of China that desired to see him. Whether it was a delegation of patriotic students, a politician with a plan for "saving" China, or whether it was one or a dozen of China's foreign advisers (self-styled or official), they all saw Mr. Lamont and told their story. Shanghai in its entertainment of the Lamont party set a new record of co-operation, and thereby saved much time for the various organizations as well as for their guest. The two Chinese chambers of commerce combined with the American Chamber of Commerce in one banquet and the Chinese bankers association combined with the American University Club in another. This enabled Mr. Lamont to reach the persons he was interested in meeting and addressing and also spoke volumes for the good feeling and cordial relationship existing in the Chinese and American communities in China's chief commercial port. At one function more than 300 American and Chinese business men were present and at another the number was in excess of 200. Mr. Lamont's chief address deal-

ing with the plans of the Consortium was made before the commercial bodies on Friday evening when he declared in emphatic terms the non-political character of the new banking plan for extending financial assistance to China—*providing China desires that assistance:*

"I AM betraying no secret when I recall to you the fact that at Paris almost a year ago a Consortium was tentatively formed, made up of banking groups from America, Great Britain, France and Japan. The object of this Consortium was, as you know, to offer to assist China, if she desired it, in the development of her great public enterprises, possibly if she required it to assist in the reorganization of her currency, certainly in the development of her systems of transportation—those great arteries of communication, of travel and of the shipment of goods that ought even now to be running from the East to the West and from the North to the South of this great land; those systems of communication that when once established ought to contribute as they have done in America so materially, not only to the increasing trade, the well-being and prosperity of the Chinese people, but also to their own more intimate knowledge of each other and therefore to the stabilization of their economic and political conditions. The plan then of this Consortium is not to concern itself with enterprises of a minor character that more properly belong to the field of private enterprise, but rather to offer to assist China in the upbuilding of these great basic public utilities that should form a firmer groundwork for trade, for transportation and private initiative. There has been, I find, some misunderstanding on this point, many people believing that the Consortium was to be a 'grab-net' to include all sorts of enterprises, whereas its function is, as I have described of a far more general and basic character.

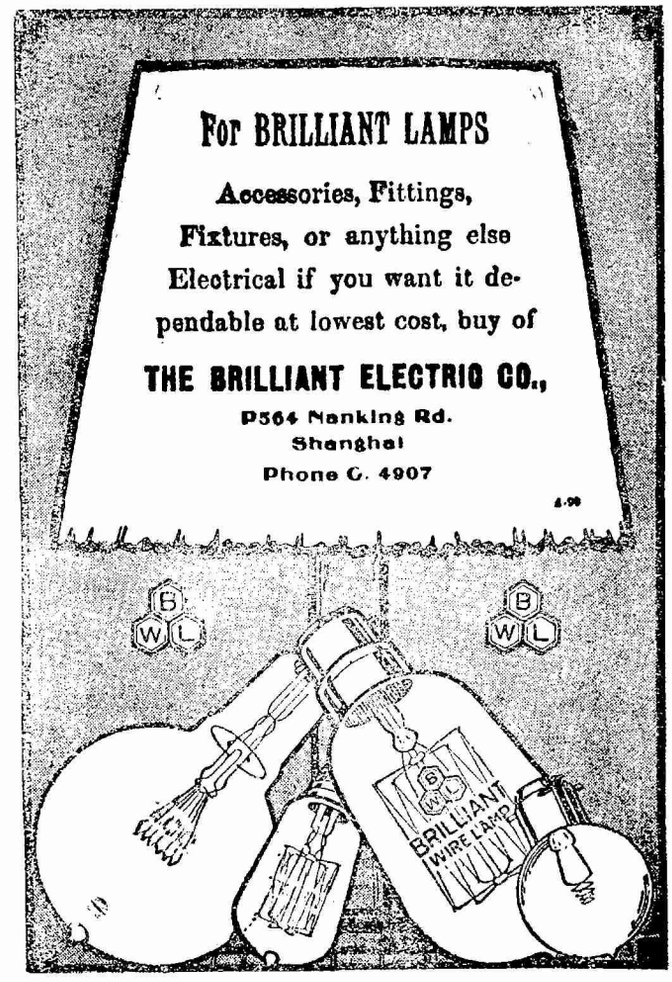
"SOME people have made the further error of thinking that the respective governments which requested these Banking Groups to form a Consortium were themselves actually to loan money in China. Of course, no such plan was ever conceived. The American government, for instance, has no right in law to loan money, now that the war is ever, to China or to any other country. It naturally and properly prefers to leave all such functions to the individuals who constitute in each country the investment community itself. This means that, in America as in the other three countries involved, the Bankers must appeal to the public for any investment funds that may be advanced in the future for development in China.

The Consortium was tentatively formed at Paris subject to the approval of the respective governments, all of which promptly granted such approval except that Japan qualified her assent with reservations as to Manchuria and Mongolia. Such qualifications were not agreeable to the other Banking Groups, nor in fact to the governments involved. It was in order to try to clear up this situation that led me, at the request of the American Banking Group and with the approval of the British and French Banking Groups to make my recent visit to Japan and there to discuss the matter face to face with the Japanese Banking Group and with such officials of the government as they might see fit to put me in touch with. The result of those conferences has not yet been officially announced, but I have received assurances, as already stated, from the Japanese Banking Group that they fully expect in the early future, with the approval of their government, to announce their complete entry into the Consortium without qualification and on the same conditions as those pertaining to the other Banking Groups.

"IF, then, this Four Group Consortium be finally formed in the near future, what will its policy be? It is natural for you here in China to be particulary concerned in this question. It is a query which I am able to answer fully in a general way, but not, as you can appreciate, in great detail by reason of the fact that the organization of the Consortium itself has not yet been completed and it has therefore been impossible for it to form very definite plans for the future. In fact, as I must make clear, one great object of my present visit to China—which I venture to hope may not be my last—is to ascertain what the conditions are here in China, so as to be able on my return to America to report on such conditions and make it possible for the Consortium to act with a certain degree of intelligence. To the Chinese people and to all those foreign residents of China who have grown to love this country and who are interested in her welfare, I come as a seeker after knowledge. I come for counsel. I do not come as one speaking for a powerful Consortium desiring to impose its own will, or even its ideas, upon the Chinese people. Far from it! Let me say here and now that, speaking for the American Group—and I am confident that the other three Groups will be in perfect accord with America on this point—the Consortium does not intend to meddle in the politics of China. It must leave to the people of China the work of adjusting and settling their own political future. In fact, one of the great objects of the Consortium, as it lay in the mind of the American government which first proposed its organization and as it lies, I believe, in the minds of the other governments involved, is to avoid for the future the sort of thing that

has occurred in the past—the setting up of fresh "spheres of influence" which are bound to lead to territorial ambition and to contests for concessions and territory that might mean for the future a bitter struggle inimical, not only to China's interests, but to those of the whole world.

"THE Consortium if it, as I hope, soon becomes an accomplished fact will aim to adopt a course that will appeal to the Chinese people. If we are to assist you in this great undertaking that I have described we can do it only with your own cordial approval and earnest co-operation. If you distrust us, question our motives, then of course we shall fail. I had a partner once, the late Mr. J. P. Morgan, who said, "I would rather loan a million dollars on character than on any other collateral in the world." He was right and I want to say to you now that, if the American Group in company with its partners from the other countries, lends money to China it will be doing so, not only because of the great material resources with which this country is blessed, but because we in America—because our associates too—believe in the fundamental soundness of the Chinese character, in the industry and integrity of its people. It will be the task of you people of this great country to prove to the other great nations of the world who seek, on a new basis of understanding and partnership, to offer you their assistance, that you are fully worthy of their confidence. This is a task, as I say, for each and every one of you. China's leaders must always prove to be men of probity and wisdom and men filled with a sense of public spirit. And as this task that I describe is laid upon you, my friends of China, so another task is laid upon the countries forming the Consortium, the Americans, the British, the French and the Japanese. The task that rests upon us is to give an exhibition of a world spirit. Of the four nations that I have just mentioned, perhaps America and Great Britain especially have, in the last century, been blessed with great material development. Having no resources greater than China's and perhaps not even as great, yet there has been a marvelous advance in methods of industrial development and transportation that have carried us much further along this line than China has been able to go. It is for us then to try to bring some measure of this development to China, to bring it to her generously and wisely, to do it in a way that will mean prosperity and well-being to China and in a way that will show the Chinese people that not in America alone, but in these other countries of the world, there has been developed a genuine trust in and friendliness for the Chinese people."



THE views of the American and Chinese communities at Shanghai toward the new Consortium and toward America's participation in it were expressed by Mr. Dollar on behalf of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, Mr. Chu Pao-san of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Mr. Sung Han-chang of the Chinese Bankers Association. From the standpoint of the American business interests in Shanghai there was a cordial welcome to Mr. Lamont and gratification at America's leadership in a financial idea formed on a new basis for participation in the reconstruction of China. There was an expression of the cordial relationship that has always existed between the Chinese and American peoples and a hope that nothing might be done to decrease this mutual good feeling. There was a brief sketch of American-Chinese commercial relations from 1910 when America participated in China's foreign trade only to the extent of 6½ percent to last year when the figures went to fifteen percent. Exports of China products from Shanghai alone to America were shown to have grown from $39,000,000 in 1916 to $89,000,000 in 1919. The fact that China's foreign commerce has jumped from $400,000,000 in 1908 to more than a billion in 1919 was explained at considerable detail. It was appropriately mentioned that Chinese laborers had contributed much toward the construction of America's great trans-con-

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tinental railroads and that they had performed a vital function in the European War. "Why not utilize this labor for the benefit of China herself?" was the pertinent question. From the standpoint of the Chinese commercial interests there was also a note of gratitude toward America for participating in the new financial plan and a genuine prayer that the development this time would be industrial and not political. Mr. Sung, president of the Chinese banking organization, was emphatic on this point, that the time had now come for industrial development that would benefit the Chinese people and not a small clique of politicians as had unfortunately been largely true in the past and, furthermore, that the Chinese commerical interests be permitted to participate and co-operate in this development which meant so much for the Chinese people as well as for the people of other nations.

MR. Sung's remarks follow: "China is rich in latent energy, in raw materials and in man power but in order to utilise them to the greatest advantage to mankind and to develop them, we must have capital. Mr. Lamont's coming is most opportune, for our people are now realising the necessity of co-operation in developing the country's industries as well as natural resources and that the real strength of a nation depends upon her power as a producer. With the help of foreign capital and the co-operation of the Chinese people, we can depend that within 20 years industries in China will be greatly advanced and such advancement will not only be a blessing to the Chinese people but also a benefit to all nations. For this reason, we welcome the proposal of the new Consortium or the message conveyed by Mr. Lamont to promote industrial development for the benefit of the Chinese people. To the common mind it would seem that by helping China to build up her industries it would be detrimental to the industries of other nations. This indeed is erroneous, because if industries in China are developed, it would mean that her power as a consumer would be increased in a corresponding ratio. She would be a self protecting nation and the peace of the world would be better secured.

"WE hope, however, that the purpose and intention of the new Consortium in financing the needs of China are different from those of the old Consortium. We as merchants do not favor the loans to be used for purposes other than that for the development of industries which will be beneficial to the Chinese public and not to the individual few. Loans for political purposes would only mean more internal strife, hence would be a hindrance rather than a help for the development of industries. Therefore, the most important point for the Consortium to bear in mind is to co-operate with the Chinese public, particularly the business class, so that they may also contribute their share to help their own country. Their contributions may be small as compared with those of the members of our foreign friends, but the idea is not so much in the comparison as in showing the real spirit of co-operation and the sincerity of the Consortium to really help China. In inviting the business class to participate in making loans to China, you pave the way to successful working. First of all you clear the doubts of the Chinese people that the foreign Powers wish to actually control China politically; secondly, you will understand the Chinese people more so that you can help us to the fullest extent, because we can always interchange ideas directly and less misunderstanding will result. The wish of the Consortium is for success in their financial undertaking in China, but success can only come through co-operation with the Chinese public.

"WE understand that another aim of the Consortium is to help China to reform her currency system. Indeed, such a reform is badly needed for it is her ununiformity of currency which retards the speed of her progress in commerce. The Chinese public would be most glad to welcome a reform of this kind but again you must have their co-operation for it is

they who know their own needs. The intention of the Consortium in making loans to the Chinese government may be well and good but that is not saying that they know the real needs of the people and that the loan is for the people's direct benefit. Take, for instance, the loan secured by the salt revenues made by the old Consortium to our government. What good has this loan been to the Chinese people? The money derived from the revenues is kept in foreign banks and whatever surplus left is used for purposes from which the people receive no benefit. If, however, the Chinese public had been invited to participate in the loan, surely a greater use could be derived from the money. Some people may argue that if Chinese representation is admitted to such matters corruption will result. But this is not any more so than the fear that the election of Chinese members to the governing body of the Shanghai Municipal Council would place the settlement in the hands of corrupt Chinese. Participation in such matters by the representative Chinese public only means a more successful working of the scheme because of better facilities for the interchange of ideas, hence a sympathetic feeling for each other's needs. Undoubtedly most of the former loans of the old Consortium had been either wasted or been of no benefit to the Chinese public but we hope that the new Consortium under Mr. Lamont's efficient leadership, will pave a way for a great future for China's progress. It is not fair to judge us by the acts of a corrupt few. You must give the Chinese public a chance to show that there are honest and able men among them. They have been awakened from the drowsy sleep of centuries and they have now come to welcome those who have a good message to urge them to progress. It is to be regretted that your sojourn in China takes you only to the metropolis and the capital. Would that it were possible for you to make your stay longer so that you may have time to study into the needs of the people in the interior and see that the latent energy and resources which we have in China and which, we hope, will amply repay the generosity and friendly help of the American government. But however short your stay may be, we wish you success in your mission and we avow our co-operation with you in any enterprise which will be beneficial to the Chinese people as a whole."

THE present condition of the finances of European countries and the keen sense of obligation to be of help to Europe that is felt in the United States are bringing results that will be of great value to the American business man in any foreign country. One of these results is the Act known as the Edge Act. This act which was approved in December 1919 is an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act. The

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purpose of the act according to Senator Edge is to promote American export trade by providing a method by which foreign purchasers can buy American goods on credit, founded upon adequate security, while at the same time the American producer or manufacturer will receive present purchasing power for these goods. The Edge Act is the third in the series of acts that are making it possible for American banks to do their proper work in the field of international trade. The first of these acts was the Federal Reserve Act itself. It provided that national banks with a capital and surplus of a million dollars or more might establish foreign branches. An amendment which was approved in September 1916 aimed to enable smaller banks to take advantage of similar provisions. It enabled banks to invest ten percent of their capital and surplus in corporations that were to conduct a foreign banking business. The Edge Act is the third. Under this act corporations with a capital stock of not less than two million dollars may be organized under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board. The powers of these corporations are broad. Corporations so organized may engage in every form of international banking, they may issue debentures, bonds and promissory notes, accept bills, drafts and receive deposits, deal in securities and carry on a general banking business. There are provisions that the reserve must be maintained at ten percent and that the total liabilities of such corporations may not exceed ten times the capital and surplus of the particular corporation. Senator Edge says of these corporations:

> The procedure is simplicity itself. Through the powers granted to these proposed corporations they may accept even mortgages on the plants or other real property of the purchasers. Thus a foreign concern in need of raw material may obtain it by giving a mortgage on its plants and eventually, by turning this raw material into finished products, will be able to redeem its collateral and to put aside a little profit besides.

This language shows that the Senator has Europe in mind. But the effect of the law is to govern foreign trade flow in all directions. The problem of selling to Europe at the present time is a problem on a large scale similar to that of selling to a country like China. With the impetus that will be given to the trade of the United States by such provisions as the Edge Bill and with the experience which the United States is gaining in selling to countries whose economic machinery is disorganized, the future of American trade in China is assured. The war seems to be bringing to the American exporter what peace would not have brought him for many years and the good will with which America is endeavoring to provide means to assist Europe will pay America far into the future.

LIANG Chi-chiao, former Minister of Finance, one of the intellectual leaders of China, has returned, and is now staying in Tientsin. His recent trip to Europe has been beneficial to the country as well as to himself. It may be remembered that, when the number of the Chinese delegates to the Paris Peace Conference, who were in favor of signing the German Peace Treaty containing the Shantung provisions and of those who were against it was found to be equal, he threw his weight on the side of the delegates against the signing of the treaty and the result was China's refusal to be a party to the treaty. Mr. Liang went to Europe about the time when the Peace Conference convened as an unofficial delegate and as an adviser to the Chinese delegation. What he did on behalf of China was not well known. Mr. Liang is a scholar, a thinker and an idealist. As such he was welcomed heartily by scholars, thinkers and idealists in Europe during his visit to that continent. In extending to him a cordial welcome, they honored China, and she became better known to them through Mr. Liang. The only regret is that he could not have played a more important part at the Peace Conference in consequence of his being an unofficial representative of China. This was his second trip abroad. On this trip, he visited all the

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important countries in Europe, and was enabled by his able assistants who, speak European languages fluently, to know intimately their thoughts, their manners and their customs. His first trip abroad was taken under unusual circumstances in 1899. After the failure of the reform movement started by his teacher, Kang Yu-wei, he had to flee for his life, as the then Empress Dowager would not be satisfied with anything less than his summary execution. He first went to Australia and then to America where he received support and protection from the overseas Chinese. He also stayed in Japan for some time during that critical period. Upon his return to North China this time, he informed his friends that with the exception of Russia, which he intended to visit soon after the restoration of order, in that country, he had seen all the important countries of the world, and acquired much knowledge about their politics, education, government, and legislative matters. Since his return to North China, numerous rumors have been circulated concerning his plans. His political opponents have no desire to see him in public office. One rumor states that he is going to organize a new political party which will represent the interest of the Chaotung Hsien or Communications Clique and the Yenchiu Party or the Progressive Party. This rumor has been denied by his friends, who declared that Mr. Liang will not enter politics again, that he would devote his time to the completion of the reminiscences of his European visit, that he is planning to write a Chinese history upon the completion of the reminiscences, and that he sees more hope for China in the direction of social service than in anything else. In the meantime, both the President and the Prime Minister are eager to see him in Peking and talk with him about the situation in Europe and ascertain his opinion about the proposal of Japan for direct negotiations with regard to Shantung. It is believed that he will soon proceed to Peking in response to the invitation of both the President and the Prime Minister and that he will be able to exercise a great deal of influence in the Chinese policy concerning the Shantung matter.

China's Silk Industry and the American Market

BY DON D. PATTERSON

CHINA silk has long held world fame for its exquisite texture and its fineness. It was the seeking for this silk and the spices of Asia which brought Columbus to discover the continent of America and which was also an incentive to Marco Polo in his cruises to and sojourns in this nation. There is in China at the present time a commission of the Silk Association of America which comes on a similar mission—a mission to investigate producing conditions and to recommend such changes as are necessary in the production of raw silk in the nation of China in order that it may meet with greater favor in the markets of the United States. This comission, which is headed by Charles Cheney, president of the Silk Association, and of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, and composed of: Emil J. Stehli, Stehli Silks Corporation; George A. Post, Post and Sheldon; John D. Dunlop, John Dunlop's Sons; William C. Cheney, Cheney Brothers; Ramsay Peugnet, secretary-treasurer of the Silk Association; Daniel E. Douty, general manager, U. S. Conditioning and Testing Company, represents the largest silk manufacturers of the United States and the largest buyers of the raw silk products of the Far East.

THE importance of the visit of this committee to the Chinese filature owners, the cocoon merchants, and others interested in the silk trade of the country is to a certain degree inestimable. Since the signing of the armistice the United States has been consuming 85 percent of the world's raw silk and because of this condition the merchants of China have received the commission warmly and with increasing enthuiasm and interest. In the entertainments and tours of inspection both in Shanghai and Hangchow, which have occupied

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the interest of commission since their arrival in the former city, they have been plied with queries as to methods and requirements by Chinese, both of the silk industry and of the correlative commercial bodies. The situation as it stands today is matter of what the Chinese will do themselves to meet the demands of the American manufacturers and importers. The position of the American manufacturer, as expressed by Charles Cheney in a talk at a dinner given at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, is that they are ready and willing to buy all of the raw silk production of China, even though improved methods and increased production bring it to ten times its present total, providing the Chinese themselves will meet the demands made.

THE basic error in the production of raw silk in China begins with the seed or egg from which the worm is hatched. In China approximately 80 percent of the moths laying the silkworm eggs are diseased, rendering the cocoon useless for manufacturing purposes. This percentage is enormous as compared to Japan where it runs approximately from 10 to 20 percent. The methods of China are haphazard and unscientific as compared with those of Japan. This work is being undertaken by the International Committee of Sericulture, which is maintaining schools at Shanghai, Nanking, and other cities in the producing areas, in an attempt to give to the Chinese cocoon raisers disease free eggs. This movement has received support from the Silk Association of America and has enlisted the interest of the Chinese government. However, if the government would take a more intense interest in the movement both from a moral and a financial standpoint the start would be made toward better raw silk in China. Again the methods of the Chinese in their filatures are not on a modern basis and necessitate increased production expenses when used by American manufacturers. The commission has recommended the use of the rereeling methods such as are employed in Japan in preparing the raw silk in preference to the present single reeling methods now employed. In the filatures there is a laxness of supervision and an ignorance of modern methods which hampers the Chinese product.

THE lack of uniformity and the tendency to permit the quality to deteriorate when once established under a certain chop by the Chinese producer has also brought criticism from the American manufacturers. They emphasize the importance of maintaining uniformity and quality so that when an established chop is purchased there can be no question of what the shipment will contain. This point was covered by Shen Lien-fong, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and president of the Cocoon Guild, in a recent talk, in which he advocated the establishment of a Chinese-American conditioning and testing house for the national raw silk market, a report from whom would accurately show to the purchaser in America the actual quality, size and other conditions of the cargo shipped.

CHINA has in her raw silk industry the opportunity to become the leading nation in its export and a factor in world commerce. Twenty years ago Japan exported raw silk to the United States to the amount of $20,000,000. In 1920 her exports amounted to $400,000,000, one-third of her total exports and 90 percent of the raw silk bought by Americans in the market. It is not necessary to indicate further the great impetus to Japanese industry in general brought about by the bringing of such an amount of money into the country. Compared with the amount of territory available in the two countries for silk production and the conditions maintaining, China could outstrip her neighbor in a surprisingly short time and control the majority of the world's raw silk. A step in this direction was indicated by Shen Lien-fong, who stated that propaganda to make the silk industry universal in China was being contemplated by the merchants concerned, with the aid of the Chinese chambers of commerce and the government. Should this be realized it is easily imaginable what the returns to China

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would be each year from this trade. No fear need be experienced of a saturated market and a consequent internal deterioration of the industry. There will be, of course, attendant upon this increased expenditures to the Chinese producers in bringing up the standard of their product and while the immediate benefit to them will be little or nothing, the success of Japan needs only to be referred to as an example of the future gain which will be forthcoming. It may be a matter of several years to convert the Chinese producer to this point of view but once its importance is properly stressed he will undoubtedly fall into line and comply with all requirements.

THIS obligation, however, is not all upon the Chinese. In reeling improved raw silk the American manufacturer should realize that there should be more Americans actively in the raw silk field in China, men who have been educated to know the needs of the market of the United States, men who actually represent the American consumers and men who are sufficiently well trained to be able to instruct the Chinese as to how to comply with American standards. At the present time the American representation in the raw silk industry in China —that is, men actually in the field and in daily contact with the Chinese producer—is almost negligible. This also would involve increased expenditure, this time on the part of the American consumer. This field was touched by Mr. Douty, who visited China in 1917 lecturing and instructing in methods of sericulture and production, but the demands made by other connections upon Mr. Douty's time did not permit his remaining in the country. To summarize the needs of the Chinese raw silk market would be to advocate Chinese-American cooperation, the Americans bringing the new methods into the China field and the Chinese responding by a vastly increased production of a higher quality and standard.

Shanghai, April 7, 1920.

How the Consortium May Solve the Loan Problem

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THOMAS W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan, and Co., and representative of the American banks in the Consortium is reported to be more favorably disposed toward overtures from the Chinese government for industrial loans than loans for administrative or political purposes. Although he will start from Shanghai for North China before this appears in print this informa-

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tion has already reached the Chinese Capital ahead of him. Government officials agree in principle with Mr. Lamont's view although they contend that the new banking Consortium must first accomodate the government with a loan of sufficient size to clear up the whole or part of the expenditure in arrears.

Peking does not expect that the new Consortium will make a reorganization loan upon terms similar to those of the first reorganization loan in 1913, a great portion of which swelled the pockets of high officials, and which was mainly accountable for the present menace of militarism in China. Views regarding foreign supervision of the disbursement of loan proceeds and the foreign supervision of the organs to collect revenue for the repayment of the loans are however diverse. The Chinese people generally stand for an outright foreign supervision of the expenditure, which, in their opinion, will benefit both themselves and the country at large. The more enlightened officials including the present Prime Minister share their opinion to some extent. What they would prefer most, however, is some arrangement which will prevent the reckless squandering of loan proceeds and yet which will not to be called foreign supervision of China's finances.

The leading members of the present government now appear to understand and appreciate the suggestion of American officials to relieve China's chronic trouble by means of industrial loans. The question of the disbandment of troops, it is here pointed out, will automatically be solved upon the conclusion of industrial loans. A loan made for the construction of railways, for instance, will provide all needed work for several divisions of troops. All that is necessary is for the soldiers to discard their uniforms and put on overalls, and substitute rifles with spades and other peaceful instruments. This new means of disbanding troops is preferable to ordinary disbandment method by giving to each soldier three or four months' pay and asking them to return home. The disbanded soldiers seldom go home, usually squander their extra pay in a month, and then become burdens on the community. They remain a curse to society and still require the government to maintain a regular army to disperse them and preserve peace.

Mr. Lamont, a keen observer and a man accustomed to handling big things, it is believed in Peking, will see the feasibility of supplying the government with industrial loans by the Consortium and supervising their expenditure so that no loan proceeds are misappropriated and that every cent is accounted for. J. E. Baker, American adviser to the Ministry of Communications, who has made a careful study of the problem, discussing the idea of securing loans from the Consortium for industrial purposes

in the course of an interview, gave the following interesting views:

"If certain of the military leaders who are ambitious to extend their power were to use their armies for constructive purposes, it would soon be possible to contract loans sufficient to pay such an army on the security of the works which had been constructed and were about to be constructed. These loans would lose the stigma of being military loans but would become industrial loans. An army which spent one hour a day at military drill and eight hours at labor would lose nothing in military effectiveness. It would gain in ease of control, for idle men are always difficult to manage. It would gain in ease of transport as the lines of communication were brought into operation. And the men themselves would gain as they would be able to get their pay regularly from the industrial loans which could be contracted. I see no valid reason why the line to Urga could not be started in this way, nor, after the necessary negotiations, why the line from Tatung south through Shansi could not be started similarly.

"China today has the greatest man-power on earth. That man-power is being fed. It would need no more food if it were fully employed. It is not fully employed now. In every house there are four servants doing no more work than one does in many another country. In every family there are several members subsisting off the income of one member. If these idlers were put to work, if those apparently are at work did a full day's work, or had their labor directed to better purpose, it would cost the community no more to feed them than it does now, and the community would have the advantage of the things which this extra production would bring forth. Roads, canals, dykes, railways, school houses, and scores of other things could be put at the service of the community without the extra expenditure of a single cash if this labor power were properly mobilized and set to work.

"In view of the shortage of capital the world over, I am coming to believe that this is the end of the program which will have to be emphasized in China, if her railway program is not to limp along at a very slow pace. About fifty percent of the cost of railways in China represents ultimately native labor cost. This portion of the cost of new lines can be met without making the slightest drain upon the resources of the country if the surplus labor force at hand be utilized.

"That is how China was able to build the Great Wall and the Grand Canal without foreign loans. Those two stupendous works, among the greatest in the history of engineering, stand today as monuments to the greatness of China's past not so much as a reminder of how to win back to China greatness for the future. Much is said about the difficulty of disbanding China's army. Years have gone by and it constantly grows bigger and more expensive. Why disband it at all? Why not set it at work?"

Mr. Baker proceeded to discuss how anxious the government is to have the present holders of construction agreements begin their work as soon as possible. But on account of various reasons from the lack of money abroad to the lack of shipping the contractors are unable to start it. In such cases there is the possibility of the government going ahead with the work as above outlined, using native resources as far as possible, with the understanding that if it is still mutually agreeable at future stages, the contractor may carry on from that point under terms which may be agreed upon. If the handsome surplus which the government railways are earning be turned to this purpose, and the labor of the armies be utilized, the work of construction for the next three or four years could be carried forward with Chinese resources, almost unaided. By that time China, said Mr. Baker, will find money much easier to obtain.

It has been suggested to commence work on all of the nine projected lines in China simultaneously. But such a suggestion, in Mr. Baker's opinion, is not sound. It might be

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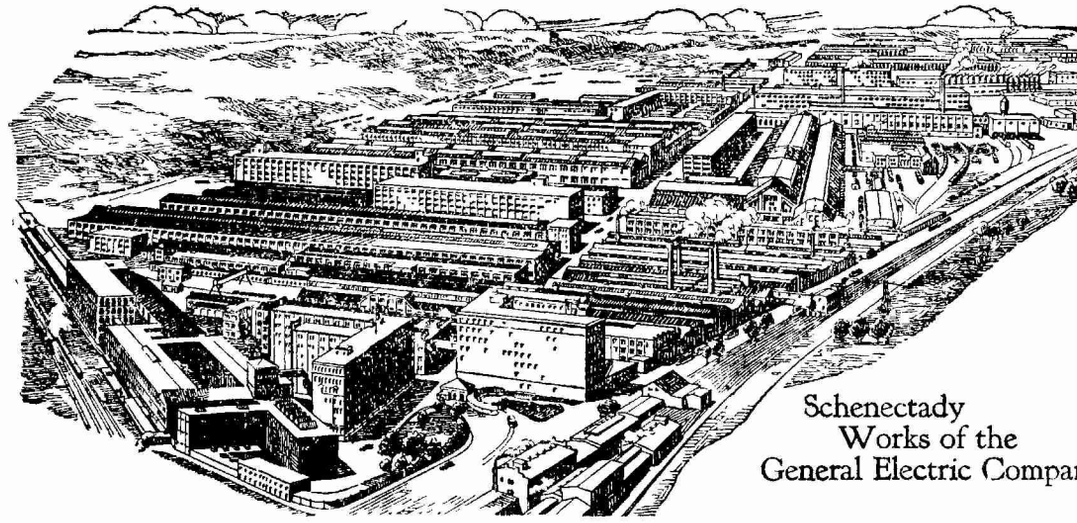
politically desirable, but financially, it would be dangerous. It is rare indeed for any railway to be able to pay its way for five or six years after completion. Such lines as the Tientsin—Pukow and the Shanghai—Nanking, tremendous earners as they are sure to be in time, illustrate his point.

"To have 10,000 kilometers of line all working at a deficit at the same time," continued the American adviser to the Ministry of Communications, "would produce a very severe drain upon national credit. Unless the Consortium bankers are prepared to underwrite this deficit during the early years, it would be better to complete two or three lines at a time, rather than embark upon the whole project at once. If, however, the bankers are ready to take the responsibility of meeting the deficits, without exercising their option to foreclose upon the lines, then it would be wise to go ahead with as many routes as can be decided upon. I should like to urge, however, that the lines of greatest importance to China at this juncture are the Canton-Hankow and the Hankow-Szechwan (without insisting lines on the Hankow terminus). Financially those lines promise as much as any line can. Politically they are indispensible."

Soldier labor can also be employed in the rolling mills for the production of rail and bridge sections, the establishment of which Mr. Baker strongly urges. He believes that foreign capitalists can be induced to put up money for the purpose. The present government railways according to the report for 1918, he said, cost $415,000,000 to build, or a little over $75,000 per kilometer of line. Of this 5 percent is unclassified expenditure, which ought to be avoided in future construction; over 10 percent is interest during the course of construction, which ought to be cut down a good deal; and 11 percent is general expenditure, which also ought to be cut down a good deal. But 15 percent is bridgework, 20 percent is track, and 18 percent is rolling stock, none of which can be cut down if all the steel rail, bridge sections, and rolling stock is to be imported as it has been in the past.

"But of rolling stock," Mr. Baker pointed out, "about half consists of locomotives. For several years the Chinese annual purchase of locomotives has not exceeded 60. Obviously we cannot establish a workshop for that output. At present our goods wagon requirements are not in excess of 1,000 new wagons a year, including the new construction in sight for the next five years. After that, 2,000 wagons will be our limit requirements for some time, depending upon the rapidity with which new lines are built. It is doubtful if a factory built to those dimensions can compete very successfully with those abroad which turn out 50,000 or more a year. The shipping cost, of course, interposes a differential which makes this worth looking into. And it may be that higher wage costs abroad and labor troubles will increase foreign prices. Under these conditions, it is not at all improbable that a foreign manufacturer could be interested in entering a partnership with the Ministry of Communications on terms similar to those obtaining in the China Electric Company, for the manufacture of the standard goods wagons which the Ministry will doubtless adopt soon. Such a combination might perhaps look toward export. But under such a programme of construction, Chinese rail and bridge requirements are likely to be about double what rolling stock requirements are. However, it will be of little use to try to manufacture, unless the Ministry of Communications has at its command the raw material upon which manufactures are based.

"The first thing to do is to get control of a source of good grade iron ore. This must be developed so as to turn it into pig iron and steel under terms which will keep the iron and steel in China rather than immediately export two-thirds of it, as most contracts require at present. A proper supply of cooking coal must also be located and secured, and its control merged with over the iron. The the rolling mills, bridge works, wheel foundries, wagon and carriage shops follow in due course. As stated above, it is not at all impossible that if the Ministry of Communications should get control over some



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of the many deposits of ore and coal in China it could enlist the interest and aid of sufficient foreign capital to make a beginning, using the China Electric Company plan as a model.

"I do not believe that there will be any general disposition on the part of Consortium bankers to ask for any degree of administrative control over the enterprises covered by their loans. So long as the Ministry manifests its own interest in efficiency of management, as it has been of late, by standardizing accounts; by providing through services, both passenger and goods; standardizing equipment, signal practice, material specifications etc., and preservers along the line of administrative efficiency by proceeding to standardize official responsibilities, technical duties, employment conditions, and methods of discipline, there will be no excuse for any attempt on the part of the foreign financiers to assume direct administrative responsibilities. In fact, I believe that they will be glad to escape having such a burden thrust upon them. At least this appears to be the attitude of those who have recently been in Peking.

"If the Ministry of Communications," Mr. Baker concluded in the interesting interview, "will persevere in its good work toward efficiency and the present railways continue to show the splendid results which they have shown during the past year or two, these financiers will be influenced favorably to loan moneys for more construction. If the Ministry will enlist the other necessary branches of the government in assisting it toward the manufacture of essential metal portions of the railway structure, it will make a still greater appeal to the foreign investor and bring the day nearer when China will not need to depend on foreign loans. If the military can be enlisted in the program of furnishing a large part of the labor necessary for construction, not only will the amount of the foreign loan be very much reduced and construction can be started forthwith, but also dallying contractors will find that it is necessary to move at once or lose their opportunity, and the fact that China herself is able to handle the situation to that extent will create a degree of confidence which will make the contracting of the foreign loan ten times as easy as it is now."

Peking April 3, 1920.

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Former President of China an Enthusiastic Y.M.C.A. Supporter

By Hollington K. Tong.

GENERAL Li Yuan-hung, former President of China, in an interview last week, explained why he has been an enthusiastic and consistent supporter of the Y.M.C.A. movement in China. It was, he said, because that institution has been emphasizing the intellectual, moral, physical and social sides of life. Further to show his interest, he gave a formal reception last Thursday at the Association building in honor of the delegates to the eighth National Y.M.C.A. Convention which is being held in Tientsin. On Saturday he gave a party at his own home in the British Concession to these

Former President of China, General Li Yuan-hung

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visiting delegates. His Tientsin residence occupies a spacious lot of land and has an imposing look. All those who attended his reception enjoyed it thoroughly.

"The bringing up of young men along these four lines," General Li hastened to add, "cannot but have beneficial results. Better young manhood means better society, and better society means better representative institutions. Better representative institutions in turn means better government. What we urgently need is a class of good people who can serve as a public looking-glass. If the government looks at that looking-glass, it will at once recognize its faults, if there are any. Any one who has seen his own faults cannot but reform them. In the same way will the government correct its own faults when they are reflected on the popular mirror.

"The Y. M. C. A. is manufacturing that looking-glass, a precious article for China. Young men whom the country need most at the present time, in my opinion, are those who are sound morally, intellectually, physically and socially. The Y. M. C. A. is training them up exactly in that direction.

"Since its introduction into China twenty-five years ago, the Y. M. C. A. has converted many young men into more correct ways of living, and has therefore been serving a most useful purpose. It is radiating forth its good influence in every city of importance in China. I am glad that Tientsin has been chosen for the holding of the eighth National Y. M. C. A. Convention, which markes further progress of the good work done by that Association.

"I have always been interested in Y. M. C. A. work. In 1912, when I was Vice-President of China and the Military Governor of Hupeh, I first came in contact with Y. M. C. A. people in Wuchang. I donated several lots of land to be used as sites for Y. M. C. A. buildings both in Hankow and Wuchang. Ever since, I have been considering the giving of money to this cause as a good investment. Every year I try to devote to it a portion of my fund for philanthropic purposes and social service.

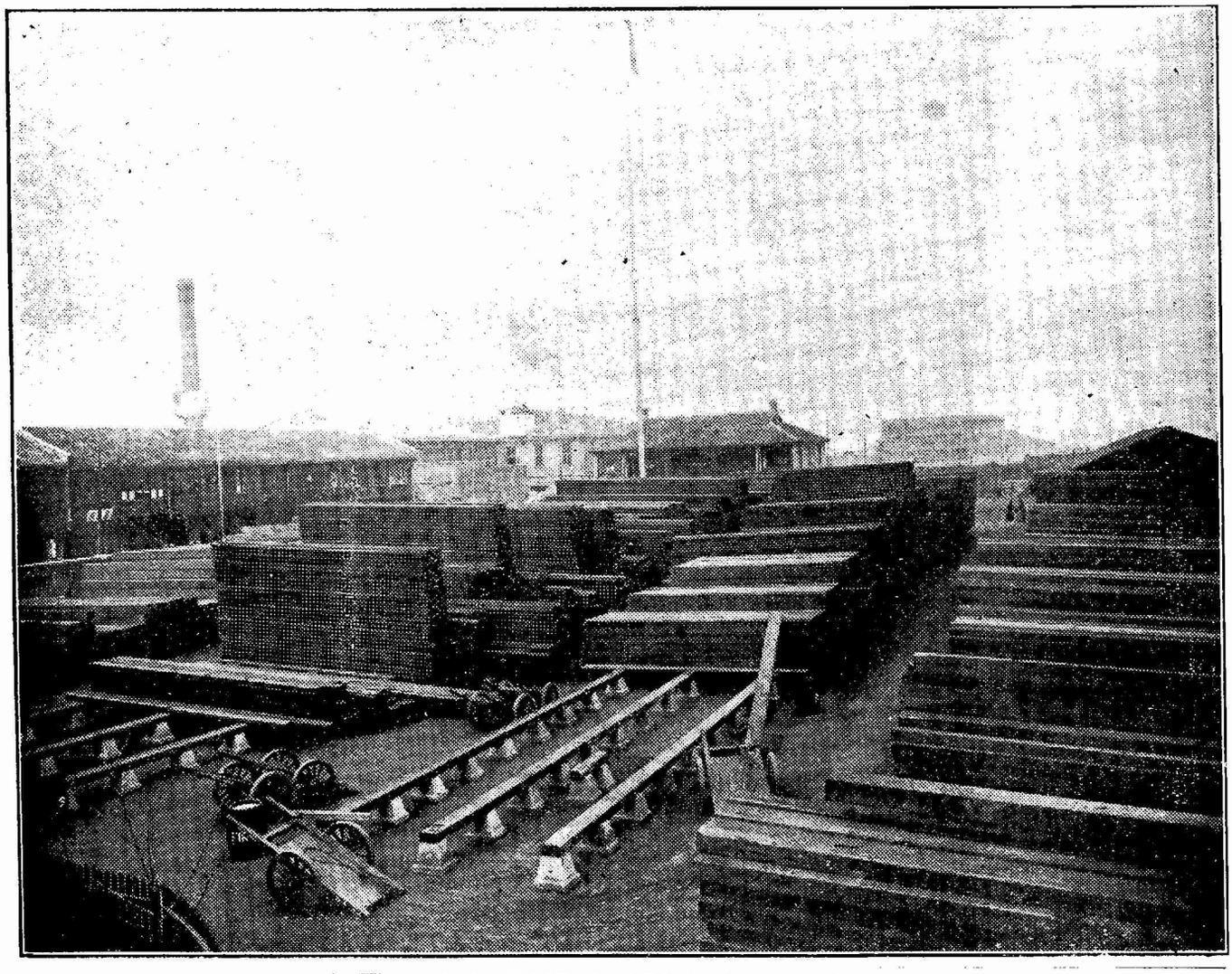
"The attention given by the Y. M. C. A. to the development of physical strength of young men is specially praise-worthy. Before one can be sound morally, intellectually and socially, one will have to possess a strong body. I am so glad to see boys and grown-up men playing basket ball and doing gymnastic stunts in the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium Hall. Every day I myself am endeavoring to keep my body in a good condition. I get up about six o'clock, and have physical exercises for almost an hour before taking my breakfast. I ride and skate in the Recreation Club in the winter, and in the summer time I play tennis with my home folks."

Former President Li is healthy and has a vigorous look. Although he is now fifty-seven years old, he retains the freshness and hopefulness of a youth. Having a swarthy and sunburnt face, he is more brawny now than when he was President several years ago. This is due to his constant physical exercises. At the time when I called upon him, he was with his gardeners working and supervising the plantation of trees, wearing a felt hat and ordinary foreign clothing.

When asked for his views about the attempt to drag the Y. M. C. A. into politics, General Li said that this must be condemned. "I am decidedly against such a mix-up," he said, "and politics are dirty whereas the Y. M. C. A. is clear of this institution, the principal object of which is to strive for the proper education and guidance of the masses. It is the best to leave politics alone. Two things cannot go together. They are as insoluable as water and oil."

The social service in which the Y. M. C. A. is engaged pleases former President Li highly. He believes that China's salvation lies in social uplift of the country. For that reason he has often asked his elder son to pay more attention to that aspect of work when he has completed his education. His elder son is now eighteen years old, has recently gone to Japan to study economics, and is expected to stay there for six years. Upon the completion of his education, he will be sent to America and Europe where he will spend about another five or six years. By that time he will be about thirty years of age. That is the age which General Li has decided his son should commence work. He wants his son to learn such lessons in school rooms now so that when he is ready for work, he will be able wisely to invest money in industrial enterprises and the development of natural resources and devote the profits made thereby to social service. General Li said that he was now making more money every

From The Forests Direct To China—



A View of the DOLLAR COMPANY Yard, Hankow.

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NOTICE

Take notice that on the 23rd day of April, 1920, in accordance with Section 33 of an act to make uniform the law of Warehousemen receipts in the District of Columbia, the below described property as discharged by the Barque "Chin Pu" and held by the Robert Dollar Company on a lien for storage charges incurred amounting to Shanghai Tls. 2068.85 will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the Dollar Pai Lien Chien Wharf to satisfy said charges aforesaid.

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From the proceeds of such sale the Robert Dollar Company will satisfy its lien for storage, including reasonable charges of notice, advertisement and sale. The balance of the proceeds, if any, will be held by the Robert Dollar Company and delivered to the person to whom it is bound to deliver the goods in the absence of such lien.

Date Shanghai, April 9th, 1920.

The Robert Dollar Co.

year through the investment of his money in industrial enterprises than the Presidential salary which he used to receive. His yearly income is growing with rapidity and a portion of it is constantly used for the benefit of the people. That is why he is so much interested in the social service performed by the Y.M.C.A.

He also admires the efforts of the Y. M. C. A. to promote education among the masses. He is of opinion that if China is to become strong and wealthy, her first requisite is the possession of a large number of educated sons. For educational purposes he is never hesitating to contribute what he has. It is learned that he has just decided to found a high institution of learning in Wuchang with his own money. Some time ago he pledged $10,000 toward a fund for the foundation of a university in Wuchang, but owing to the difficulty of securing a site for the school, buildings and the failure to make other necessary arrangements, there is no prospect for the establishment of that institution. Therefore he now proceeds to start a university of his own and to support it with money from his income. He proposes to spend $100,000 or $80,000 on the university at the beginning, and then make a yearly contribution to it.

General Li has two sons and two daughters. His elder daughter is studying at home under the charge of foreign women teachers. Her education is equal to that of her elder brother. His second son is only four years of age, and his second daughter is also young, and getting her primary education under private tutors. General Li has the happiest family in the country. Former President Li was educated in Tientsin where he attended the Naval Academy. In his youth he learned English. One peculiarity of the former President of China is his fondness to sign his name in English as is shown in his photograph published elsewhere in this issue. In my first interview with him for the *New York Independent* several years ago when he was President, he signed his autograph picture also in English.

Tientsin, April 4, 1920.

News from North China

The Peking office of the Frontier Development Bank was opened for business on Thursday.

Mrs. Luther Ferguson has returned to Peking after a month's visit in Hankow and Shanghai.

Charles F. Eberhardt, American Consul-General at large for Eastern Asia, is now visiting in Peking.

W. H. Donald, editor of the *Far Eastern Review*, the policy of which has recently undergone a change, is back again in Peking.

On Thursday the only daughter of Civil Governor Tsao Jui, of Chihli, was married to a son of Li Sze-hsiang, a Tientsin multi-millionaire.

The Military Governor of Shantung, General Tien Chung-yu, is visiting in Peking, and was received in audience by the President on Tuesday.

The Minister of Communications has issued an order instructing Mr. Foley to represent China at the forthcoming railway traffic conference to be held in Tokyo.

W. R. Giles, W. B. Pettus, Miles M. Sherower, Garner Curran and H. W. Ching made up a sight-seeing party last week-end to the Ming Tombs and the Great Wall.

General Shih Tsung-bin, commander of one of the garrisons in Shantung Province, is spending a few days in Tientsin, and is returning home to Tsinan after paying an official visit to the Capital.

The President entertained at a banquet the tutors to the former Emperor of China, Hsuan Tung, in his presidential Palace on March 31st. Among the nine tutors present were Mr. Johnston and Chen Pao-shen.

The marriage of Miss Pearl Chang and Peter T. D. Woo, physicial instructor of the Tientsin Y.M.C.A. will take place on April 6th at Wesley Church. Many of their friends have been invited to attend the marriage ceremony.

E. D. Bush of Shanghai passed through Tientsin on Wednesday on a business trip to Dairen. He spent a few hours in Tientsin. Mr. Bush is the brother of the editor of the *Peking Leader* and one of Shanghai's champion billiard players.

Ben Moss, formerly of Tientsin returned to North China on a visit from Shanghai. Mr. Moss will remain in Tientsin for a few days and go back to Shanghai. Mrs. Moss is now staying in San Francisco, and may join her husband later.

W. F. Tyler, Adviser to the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Navy, and

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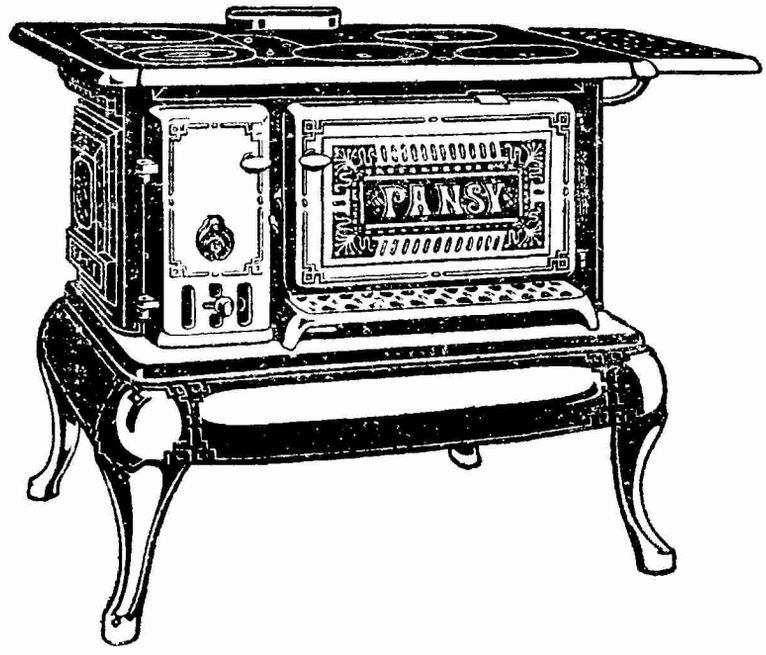

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OVER 3,900 ACCOUNTS

Chairman of the Committee of the Chihli River Commission, went to Shanghai last Saturday, and is expected to return to Peking tomorrow.

Yeh Kung-cho, High Industrial Commissioner, has telegraphed to all the Chinese chambers of commerce overseas asking them to keep him posted with information likely to be of service to China in the industrial development that is now planned.

The Commercial and Industrial Bank of China, the Sino-American bank, will occupy the premises on the corner of Rue Dillon and Rue de France, Tientsin, as soon as they can be reconstructed. Messrs. Loup and Young are in charge of the alterations to the building.

A program of compositions from modern composers will be given by Mrs. Whiffen, and Miss Fischer Togo, soprano, at the American legation on Tuesday, April 13. This is one of the monthly recitals of the Music School of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts.

The Financial Commissioner attached to the Japanese legation entertained the officials of the Ministry of Finance and prominent Chinese bankers at a banquet at the Yamato Club, Peking, Tuesday evening. Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister and his staff were also present.

Leslie Stedman, chartered accountant, left Tientsin last Thursday for Shanghai and will be away for about ten days. J. M. Stedman is arranging for a trip to England and expects to leave the East some time during May and will return to China after about six or eight months.

Mr. Tso Hsing-i, buyer for the large silk and piece goods firm of Tun Ching-lung, according to the *North China Star*, is authority for the statement that Tientsin Chinese merchants have suffered $700,000, loss on exchange in purchasing Japanese goods during the past few days.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui went to Nanyuan last week-end nominally to avoid his birthday celebration but really to free himself from politics. He now refuses to return to Peking although the President and the Prime Minister have sent representatives to urge him to come back.

Wang Yu-ling, one of the northern delegates to the Shanghai peace conference, returned to Peking last Saturday, to celebrate the birthday of his father on April 4th. He has seen both the President and the Prime Minister and reported to them the progress of the Peace Conference.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* announces that on Monday next it will issue a special anti-opium and anti-morphia supplement, containing articles or messages by Sir John Jordan, Sir Francis Aglen, Mr. Picard Destelan, Bishop Jarlin, Bishop Norris and a number of other contributors.

The eighth national Y.M.C.A. convention held its first session on April 1st in Tientsin. More than a thousand delegates from all over the country are attending the convention. On Thursday evening, former President Li-Yuan-hung gave a reception at the Association building in honor of the visiting delegates.

Dr. John Dewey with Mrs. Dewey will shortly proceed to Canton where he will give a series of lectures. Dr. Dewey intends to stay at Canton until the summer vacation and then leave for home. A farewell dinner was given to him by Mr. Tsai, president of the Peking Government University on Wednesday.

Wei Gen-fan of Tientsin and a graduate of the Tientsin Technical College, according to the *Tientsin Evening News*, has invented a new style bicycle which is five times faster than the regular foreign style. Designs and plans have been carefully drawn up and submitted to the Ministry of Commerce for registration.

Major A. Duval, senior professor of the Chinese Government Naval Medical College in Tientsin, has been appointed "Pharmacien Principal des Troupes Coloniales," the equivalent rank being that of a lieutenant colonel, by the French Ministry of War in recognition of his services. Lieutenant-Colonel Duval received the news of his promotion by cable on Monday last.

Sixty prominent Chinese of the city and officials of Chihli attended the spring dinner given by the magistrate of Tientsin and other officials and gentry in the Anglo-American-Chinese Commercial Club, Tientsin on Monday evening. Civil Governor Tsao Jui was among the guests present. Monday's dinner was the second of a series of spring banquets to be given in turn.

The Shantung Provincial Assembly has officially sent a telegram to the Tientsin Students' Union stating that it has reason to believe that the Peking government is weakening in the matter of negotiation with Japan. The telegram bids the students take heart in spite of their oppression by local authorities, encouraging them to remain firm for their original motives and principles.

P. C. Young, acting general manager of the Kailan Mining Administration, Tientsin, gave a dinner last Tuesday in the Anglo-American-Chinese Commercial Club, and among the guests were Mr. Funatsu, Japanese Consul-General; Mr. Ker, British Consul-General; Mr. E. P. Allen, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Buchan Mr. Yang Pao-ling, Mr. McGowan, Mr. Hollington K. Tong, Colonel Tanaka aad Mr. Takana.

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA?

The second edition of this popular and useful book dealing with the leading men of China prominent in official, business and professional life is now in publication. The second edition will contain all biographies that appeared in the first edition and in addition will appear the biographies of approximately 100 additional personages of importance. Each biography is accompanied by a photograph and this year there will be an index making it a book of easy reference.

Last year's edition which went to nearly 1000 copies has been entirely sold out and there is a demand for more. Copies of the book were sent to all parts of the world. In Manila and Tokyo the supplies were sold out in a few days.

The close of the war and the Peace Settlement have served to concentrate the attention of the world on China. Who will dominate the trade of China in the next ten years? Who will be the business and political leaders of China tomorrow, next year, in five years? It is impossible to know China unless you have an acquaintanceship with the people who are making China.

This whole matter is of far greater importance to the people of China than to foreigners. Do you know your leaders, or those who would be your leaders?

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MILLARD'S REVIEW

SHANGHAI

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Name..... *Address*.....

The Ministry of Communications announces that a conference on the standardization of train operation will be held under the auspices of the Technical Commission some time in April, and that the conference will be attended by the traffic managers and locomotive superintendents of all the Chinese railways. Shen Chi, chief technical expert, will act as chairman, to be assisted by C. S. Liu, secretary.

The Foochow negotiations have reached a deadlock. Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister at Peking, has refused to proceed further with them. The position at the present time is that the Japanese government is prepared to pay indemnities to the Chinese victims of the affair if the Chinese will first compensate the injured Japanese. In the same manner Japan will apologize to China if China will first apologize to Japan.

About sixty ladies attended the meeting of the American Woman's Club which was held last Saturday afternoon. The entertainment was provided by the Smith and Mount Holyoke women. They gave a short play entitled "Hamlet's Wives." After the play there was a short business meeting which was followed by tea. Mrs. MacMillan, Miss Boring, Mrs. Zucker and Mrs. Bishop were the hostesses for the afternoon. The next meeting will be held Saturday April 10.

King Albert of Belgium has conferred upon H G. W. Woodhead, editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, "La Croix de Chevalier de L'Order de Leopold II." Mr. Woodhead received the information on Monday together with the Royal Warrant and Insignia from Baron Villengagne, Belgian Minister in Peking. The decoration is given "in recognition of the generous hospitality accorded by *The Peking and Tientsin Times* to charitable affairs and the noble ardor with which he has defended the cause of Belgium during the war."

The leading doctors in the Capital entertained Dr. Reed of the American legation to a farewell dinner at the Grand Hotel de Peking on Sunday night. Dr. Reed started on his homeward trip on April 3, after having spent some years in Peking, where he has won the high esteem of his colleagues and friends. His departure for the United States is felt to be a great loss to the foreign community. Among the hosts present at the delightful dinner party were Drs. Di Guira, Gray, Spourgitis, Kirly-Gomes, Bondeuel. Drs. Bussiere and Cormack were unavoidably absent.

By the Presidential Mandate governing the reorganization of the Wine and Tobacco Administration, issued some time ago, the Director-General of the Administration, Mr. Chang Shou-ling, is empowered to negotiate for loans. This recently gave rise to rumors that Director General Chang was contemplating contracting loans from the Japanese. There is, however, no ground for these rumors. On the contrary, Director-General Chang has sent his adviser R. A. Burr, to Shanghai to welcome Thomas W. Lamont, the American representative of the New Consortium. Mr. Bao Chi-yuan, English secretary of the Wine and Tobacco Administration, also left for Shanghai on Sunday for the same purpose.

Peking, April 3, 1920.

News from Central China

A ceremonial function was performed by the military and civil governors of Hupeh and other high officials on March 31 in memory of Kwan and Yo, Gods of War of the Chinese.

An inspection party of Japanese merchants will shortly visit Tayeh to investigate the various mining activities in that place. The Japanese are almost the only people that visit the mines there on inspection throughout the year.

T. Y. King, of the new Tea Industrial Bank promoted by Yang Tu, a leader in the monarchical movement of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, and some other rich officials retired from government service, is now visiting Hankow on business connected with the opening of the Hankow branch of the bank.

The municipal authorities of the French Concession of Hankow are about to enforce drastical anti-opium measures in the concessional area. All Chinese landlords have been ordered to single out all opium smoking dens and have same removed from the concession, confiscation of property being threatened against all delinquents and laggards.

New premises have been secured by the Chinese-American Bank (The Commercial and Industrial Bank of China), a financial institution founded by American and Chinese capitalists, in the British Concession of Hankow for their Hankow branch. Construction is now well under way, and the premises will be ready for occupancy shortly.

Re-import duties on raw cotton after it has been taxed at the original port of export has been abolished since April 1, 1920, according to information from the customs house. This exemption has been granted to Chinese cotton merchants at the request of the Chinese cotton merchants, although foreign merchants in dealing in raw cotton used to have this favorable term.

Every precaution is being taken by the officials in Wuchang and Hankow to prevent student propaganda activities here. Constables in Wuchang are reinforced to a greater strength to check on the spot student lecturing and any meeting of questionable nature. Examiners of postal matters appointed by the officials are at work to sort out all literature construed to be of an instigating nature. Under this category of printed matters among other student publications, the Association progress journal in Chinese published by the Y. M. C. A., National Committee, is also a victim.

Lieutenant Liu Tsching En, general director of the Hanyang Arsenal, recently made a proposal at the Peking government to send a batch of arsenal employees abroad to Europe and America to receive in the arsenals and factories there special training in the manufacture of munitions. The men will be picked from among the five arsenals in the country and will be trained for military service in China upon their return.

Chinese tea merchants in Hankow are beginning to proceed into the mountains along the Hunan Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway for the collection of tea. Some of the most famous tea producing districts in Central China are found along the said line, and special arrangements were made by the line for the transportation of tea on terms favorable to tea merchants for the purpose of promoting tea industry.

Ho Pei-yung, Civil Governor of Hupeh, is thinking seriously of ridding the whole province of opium within three months, and has issued a set of new

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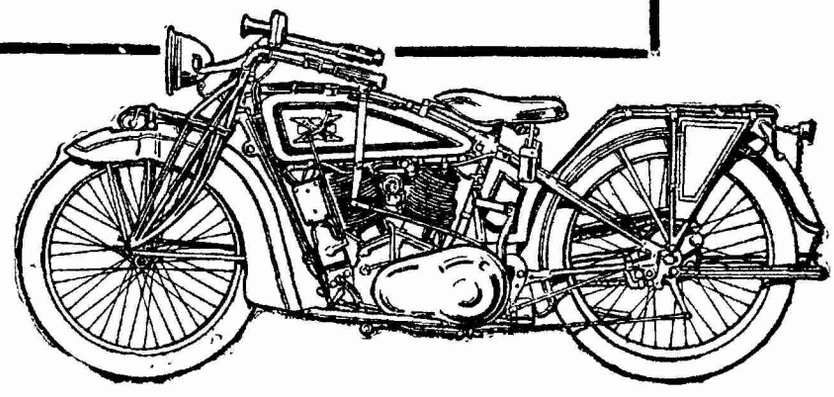

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anti-opium regulations to be enforced strictly and speedily. Punishments will be inflicted against all those who engage in planting, smuggling, selling and smoking opium, and rewards will be given to those who inform anti-opium officers of breakers of anti-opium regulations.

A dinner will be given on April 4 in Hankow in honor of the governors of Hupeh and presidents of Hankow Chamber of Commerce and the Benevolent Association by Dr. Yen Ching, Director General of the Hupeh-Hunan Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, C. T. Hsia, of the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration, Hankow, and the magistrates of Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang.

A reduction of 20 percent will be granted on round trip tickets from all lower Yangtze and Tungting Lake ports to Kiukiang for steamers sailing on and after May 1, and leaving Kiukiang not later than September 30. The special rates are for those who are to spend summer at Kuling, a summer resort near Kiukiang, and will be in effect on all steamers of the China Navigation Company, China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, Indo-China Steam Navigation Company and the Nisshin, Kisen Kaisha.

A small party of missionaries belonging to the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and consisting of Dr. J. G. Humphrey and two ladies were attacked by a band of robbers while travelling from Wanhsien, Szechuen, for Shanghai by small houseboat at a point about 40 li from Wahnsien. The robbers sprang on board the houseboat and took away all portable belongings. Through the help of some 40 soldiers, part of their belongings were eventually returned to them. Dr. Humphrey and his travelling compaions were safe at Ichang on March 28.

A long distance aerial service between Chengtu, Szechuen, and Shanghai is being planned by some Szechuen merchants and an American returned aeronautic engineer. A party consisting of the promoters passed through Hankow from Shanghai this week on their way to Szechuen, and are studying the conditions in Hankow, Ichang, Chungking and Chengtu where stations will be located. It is understood that they are pushing ahead with their scheme of raising $500,000 to start the enterprise, and eight machines will be purchased from America.

A modern hospital going up at a cost of $150,000 plus an endowment of $300,000 on the land which was given as an indemnity following the massacre of several Catholic priests a dozen years ago, is in the course of construction at Nanchang, Kiangsi. The work is in charge of Father Paul Monteil who has just returned from five years service in France. In addition to the general hospital building there will be isolation wards and nurses' and doctors' homes, Equipment of this new hospital will be shipped directly from Paris and will be the most modern obtainable.

General Chang Ching-yao, Military Governor of Hunan, has issued stringent instructions to all his subordinates, civil as well as military, stating that in accordance with the orders of the central government, all persons, regardless of their positions or rank, will be most severely punished if they dare smoke, transport or cultivate opium or poppy seeds in the future. As the prohibition of opium peril concerned foreign powers and the prestige of China, he stated, this order must be strictly enforced throughout Hunan province without the slightest idulgence.

Since the 1911 Revolution when the Chinese city of Hankow was entirely burned down as a result of the war in this center, rapid progress has been made in city impovement in the Chinese city. New and wider streets paved with large stone blocks were constructed exclusively under the auspices of the different people's societies. Almost eighty percent of the old streets in the city were replaced by new and better ones, providing more sanitary life for the Chinese. New sanitary programs are now arranged by the people's societies for improving sanitary conditions of the city.

With the recent fall in exchange, a fair amount of business is reported to have been done in sesamum in Hankow, the market for which is very firm. Small lots of wood oil and tallow have changed hands, but the market for these products is easy. The market for hides is also easy, and for gallnuts firm. In the market for imported piece goods, a fairly good demand exists for white ex-stock at firm prices, but there is nothing doing in forward business, clearances are moderate. The prices for cotton yarn are steady, but there is not a great deal of demand; clearances of yarn are not satisfactory.

Opium business in the Japanese concession of Hangkow is as flourishing as ever, although the Japanese police officials have decided to purge their concession of the opium curse. Arrests of smokers and owners of opium dens are frequently made by the Japanese ; but smokers haunt the Japanese concession as usual. Investigation elicits that the Japanese authorities arrest opium law breakers only for heavy fines, and as soon as their resources are exhausted the Japanese will let them have their business renewed preparing them for future fines. This policy for fines of the Japanese is tersely stated by Chinese opium dealers in these words : "Let them grow fat, and shun evil."

It is reported that the Japanese Consul at Changsha has protested against the consumation of

the establishment of a mining and ore refining factory in Changsha by the American Pacific Development Company in cooperation with the government Mining Bureau of Hunan, on the ground that some Japanese firms, by virtue of their loans to the Chinese authorities, hold the rights of priority in connection with the development of the Shuikowshan tin and antimony mines. A resolution has been passed in the Hunan Provincial Assembly requesting the governor to postpone all negotiations with foreigners for the exploitation of the mining resources of Hunan until internal peace in settled, otherwise the people of Hunan will repudiate any deal with, or monetary advance from foreigners.

Hankow, April, 3 1920.

News from South China

The Hon P. P. Holyoak returned to Hongkong on March 24.

The Civil Governor of Canton has notified all the Taoyins of the province by telegram to observe Ching Ming Festival by planting trees.

Jesuit Father Vanderbilt is visiting Hongkong on his way to America to deliver a series of lectures in connection with Mission work in India.

Archbishop Doherty of Manila, passed through Hongkong on March 24 on his way to Rome in connection with episcopal affairs in the Philippine Islands.

Woo Fen-min of Canton has taken upon himself the task of establishing a school for the crippled and the blind, which will be known as the Wud Ming School.

The Educational Association at Canton has decided to invite the Ching Wu Athletic Association, which has consented to teach the students of all schools in Canton, the art of Chinese boxing.

A military highway connecting Canton with Yeungkong has been planned by the Canton authorities. A party of surveyors is reported to have been sent out by the Military Road Bureau to make a survey.

A delegation of Cantonese student athletes will leave Canton for Changchow on March 24. To faciliate the sending of this delegation the Finance Commissioner has appropriated $1,000 to cover the travelling expenses.

Wong Kiong, principal of the Canton Government Trade School, is planning to extend the workshop of the school by constructing another building. The Civil Governor has now set aside the necessary funds for the building of the workshop.

A new engineering company has been organized in Canton by W. P. Loo, M. S., for the building of motorboats, steamboats, crude oils boats and engines. The firm will be known as Wai Poo Engineering. Works. Capital for the business was furnished by Mr Loo's friends in America.

The Kwangsi government troops were defeated by the bandits in the West River. Tuchun Mu Yung-hsin, military Governor of Canton, has commissioned several officers to proceed immediately for Kwangsi for the purpose of recruiting more soldiers to strengthen the government forces.

Hing Wong, editor-in-chief of *The Canton Times*, left Canton on March 23, for Tientsin to attend the 25th anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., and also interest outport journalists to attend the coming Second National Press Conference to be held in Canton beginning May 5.

Dr. Wan Man Kai and Dr. F. P. Woo left Hongkong on March 24 by the *Shantung* to represent Hongkong at the Y. M. C. A. conference at Tientsin Dr. Woo is president of the Hongkong Y. M. C. A. while Dr. Wan was the first Hongkong president and one of the original organizers.

The members of the American Silk Mission arrived at Canton on March 25, from Hongkong They were met by Chan Lim Pak and several representatives of the Canton merchants. A banquet was given to the visiting commission by the Canton Silk Association on March 25, at the Hotel Asia.

The Macao Government Translator, J. V. Jorge who had been Secretary and Charge d'Affaires in the Portuguese legation in Peking, has on the recommendation of the medical officer, retired on pension, but as he is most experienced in diplomatic affairs, and knows thoroughly the original delimitation question of Macao, he is ordered to continue the reclamation negotiation with the Canton government which it is believed will be settled amicably.

H. W.

Canton, March 28, 1920.

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Who's Who in China

Mr. Yen Chih-i, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industry of the Province of Chihli

Among the belated New Year's honors given out by President Hsu Shih-chang within the past week was a Chia Ho Decoration of the Second Class to Mr. Yen Chih-i, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industry of Chihli Province, one of the leading figures in the public and private industry which is being newly-developed on Western scientific and commercial lines in the chief port of Northern China, Tientsin, and its tributary region.

"Can anything good—or progressive—come out of the Anfu Club?" is a question deprecatingly and despairingly put in many quarters in North China today, but it has to be admitted that in Mr. Yen the "Club" has at least one adherant who is contributing much to the actual industrial up-building of the country on solid lines, rather than merely fattening himself on the flotation of mythical commercial schemes and selling the resources of his country into the hands of the foreigner. However, many of Mr. Yen's friends regret his political affiliation with the much-deprecated, reactionary and military clique.

Mr. Yen comes of an old political family of high standing and some wealth, his father having been High Minister of Education in the old Manchu court. After obtaining high honors and rank in the old imperial civil service system, Mr. Yen proceeded to Japan where he obtained most of his scientific and technical education. After the establishment of the republic, he was made a secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry, and was sent on several special Industrial Missions to the Yangtze and southern provinces; among other things being special delegate for the Ministry to the Southern Exposition in Nanking—the first of its kind in China—which was inspired by Dr. Sun Yat Sen in 1912.

Being convinced that products of the ancient Chinese civilization would make a most favorable impression at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1914-15, Mr. Yen was one of the chief instigators in inducing his government to participate in the great fair in a worthy manner. His Ministry recognized his efforts by placing him in charge of an Industrial Commission which visited the chief cities and industrial centers of America just previous to the Exposition, ending its itinerary at San Francisco in time for the grand opening of the fair.

Mr. Yen came back from the exposition fired with the possibilities of public exhibits in promoting mutual understanding of men, markets and conditions and encouraging constructive rivalry and progress in the industrial world He brought back with him an expert American soap-maker, organized the Tientsin Soap Factory of which he is the chief stock-holder and director on a modern basis, and made it one of the largest of representatives of this new manufacture in China. The Tientsin Soap Factory is now putting out 8,000 lbs., of soap daily with the expectation of large increase as soon as machinery can be obtained from America.

Other industries in which Mr. Yen is privately interested and which he has fostered include forestation, cotton-spinning mills, vegetable-oil mills, potteries, iron moulding and tanning factories. He believes in digging in and creatively manufacturing products new to China's output rather than merely trading in the products manufactured by others.

Two years ago Mr. Yen was appointed Commissioner of Industry and Agriculture for Chihli province. He has fostered improvement in these two all-important occupations of the people by means of the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Agricultural School, the Industrial Experiment Station and the Industrial Exhibit Museum, all located in or about Tientsin. Last fall, having managed to save funds necessary from the budgets of these four institutions, he was able to carry out his pet project of an Industrial Exposition of the province, which lasted from October 21 to November 15, 1919, and was regarded by Chinese and foreigners alike as an unqualified success. It is planned to make the exposition a yearly event. Mr. Yen stated the object of the exposition to be to advertise the manufactures, hand-industries and art work of every district, aud create a competition in excellence of output and progressiveness of methods of manufacture.

Mr. Yen is a strong believer in the necessity of educating the Chinese industrial classes to the use of machinery, but believes that the change should come slowly, to avoid unhealthy symptoms. He is an excellent

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public-speaker, using Chinese after the direct and flowing style of the western orator. He is fluent in the Japanese language, and proficient in English. Recently Mr. Yen underwent a slight operation in Peking, where it is rumored he went in an endeavor to obtain a vice-Ministry in the new government.

Dr. Y. Y. Tsu
(朱友瀛)

One of the few returned students actively engaged in social service work is Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, professor of Sociology of St. John's University, Shanghai.

Born in Shanghai in December 1887, Dr. Tsu studied at St. John's. In college, he was a prominent student and athlete, being champion of the field and track for two years, leader of the college team in intercollegiate athletics and a valuable member of the varsity football team. He was also editor of the college publications, the Echo and the Dragon.

In 1907, Dr. Tsu graduated from the institution and received the degree of A. B. After teaching in his alma mater for two years, he sailed for the United States in the summer of 1909 for advanced study. He entered the General Theological Seminary in New York City, specialising in sociology. Later he joined Columbia University, receiving the degrees of M. A. and Ph. D.

Dr. Tsu returned to China in August 1912 by way of Europe and Siberia, and has since been engaged in educational work as professor of sociology in his own university.

Dr. Tsu is connected with many public organisations and holds several offices, including chairman, Boy Scout Association of Shanghai; chairman, St. John's University Alumni Association Shanghai branch; Chinese secretary, American University Club; member editorial board of the Chinese Recorder; publication committee of the Christian Literature Society of China, National Committee, Y. M. C. A., China Continuation Committee and member of the directorate of the World's Chinese Students' Federation.

Dr. Tsu is the author of several books both in English and in Chinese. He wrote the "Spirit of Philanthropy," (in English) and translated George Hodges' "Saints and Heroes." He has contributed to magazines on sociological and philosophical subjects, such as, "Confucion Idea of God," "Eugenics," "Native Charities of Shanghai," etc.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

April 1. Chinese government receives second peace offer from Russian Soviet offering return of all concessions, the Chinese Eastern Railway and cancellation of all treaties.

April 3. Thomas W. Lamont, representative of the Consortium, declares at dinner in his honor, Shanghai, that project would not concern itself with the internal politics of the country.——Peking dispatch states Foochow settlement still at a deadlock.

April 4. Commission representing Silk Association of America arrives Shanghai.

April 7. Chang Po-ling elected chairman national Y. M. C. A. convention at Tientsin.

SIBERIA

April 5. Zemstvo government announces foreign policy of upholding foreign treaties and respecting foreign rights and citizens.

April 7. Japanese clash with Russians at Vladivostok and other cities.

JAPAN

April 2. Japanese government announces troops will not be withdrawn until Czechs, whom they are protecting, have all left Siberia.

GENERAL

April 1. Lloyd George announces stern policy to end terrorism in Ireland.——Dutch prepare to repel border raids by German communists.——U. S. Middle West severely hit by tornadoes, with large loss of life.

April 2. Allies warn Holland that she will be held to account if Kaiser escapes.——Request of Germany for army in neutral zone refused by Allies.——Hoover announces that he will accept nomination of Republican party on liberal constructive platform.

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SHANGHAI

April 3. French will defy Allies by military movements if Germans make move in neutral zone.——Asquith advocates striking reforms to end present Irish situation.

April 4. German army enters neutral zone of Ruhr Basin.——Poland announces she is prepared to negotiate for peace with Soviet Russia.——French inventor perfect heavy artillery piece with 150 mile range.

April 5. Germany still in throes of internal upheaval. ——U. S. declines to take part in negotiations over Turkey.——British First Lord of the Admiralty announces U. S. Navy will equal that of Great Britain in 1924.——Prince of Wales visits Panama Canal.

April 6. Lloyd George says Irish will be real losers in present riots.——Wilson announces American army on the Rhine is subject only to his orders.—— Republican Senate leaders adopt resolution declaring the state of war between the United States and Germany to be at an end.

April 7. French ready to act as Germans invade Ruhr basin—Secretary of the Navy Daniels testifies before House Committeee that Japan is already fortifying Pacific Islands acquired by treaty of peace.—— Irish women in America denounce U. S. stand on Irish question.——Holland governments make grants of residence property to Kaiser and Crown Prince.—— American observer states only armistice prevented German air raid on New York.

Men and Events

H. T. Hancock, attorney for the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, is planning to depart for America on furlough on Saturday, April 10, on the s. s. *Empress of Asia.*

The officers and members of Chinese Banker's Association were hosts at a dinner given on Friday evening, April 2, in honor of A. G. Stephen of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, who is departing on furlough.

The American Drug Co., 42 Nanking Road, and the Maison de Parfumerie, 40 Nanking Road, Shanghai, have issued cards to their customers entitling them to call and procure one of the new 1920 calendars which have just arrived from America.

J. A. Thomas, and Hsu En-yuan, American and Chinese vice-presidents of the Commercial and Industrial Bank, departed for Peking on Friday, April 8. They are planning to return to Shanghai about May 1.

Haskins & Sells, American certified public accountants have opened offices in Shanghai, at 131 Szechuen Road. Henry S. DeVault is manager and with him are associated B. A. Padon and H. A. Hollopeter. The head office of the company is at 469 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The annual dinner of the S. V. C. Artillery Compay will be held at the Carlton Cafe on Friday, April 9. Captain R. W. Davis will preside. Those desiring to attend are requested to get in touch with Sergt. Danson, in care of Mustard & Company, Museum Road, Shanghai.

A social was given by the St. John's University alumni on Thursday evening, April 8, at the Bank of Communications, 1 Hankow Road, Shanghai. A musical program was given and refreshments served. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott, in addition to other members of the faculty.

According to word received here by cable on April 2, Captain W. I. Eisler, formerly Marine Superintendent of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai, has been suggested by the American legation, Peking, to act in conjunction with the Ministry of Communications for the issuance of Panama Canal tonnage certificates.

It has been reported that a site of land on the corner of Szechuen and Jinkee Roads, has been purchased by The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Shanghai, for their new offices. Rennovations and repairs will be made and it is hoped the new bank will be able to occupy their new promises early next year.

The approval and deep interest manifested by the following organizations on the Report and Recommendations made by the Vice Commission of the Council concerning the matter of abolishing prostitution is shown by a letter mailed by the Chairman to the Municipal Council on April 2. Those organizations endorsing the plan and the letter mailed to the Council follow: The Kiangsu Educational Association; The Shanghai Educational Association; the National Educational Vocational Association; the Overseas Chinese Associa-

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tion; the Western Returned Students' Union of Shanghai; The World's Chinese Students Federation; and the Shanghai Chinese Y. M. C. A.

J. B. Crow, cashier of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Shanghai, has been transferred to Tientsin as special representative there, and will depart for Tientsin the latter part of this month. J. E. Gardner, agent for the company here, has also been transferred to Singapore as assistant agent, and H. N. Guernsey, former purser on the s. s. *Venzuela*, will come to act as assistant agent at Shanghai, and G. C. Rice as passenger agent. J. D. Butler will arrive from San Francisco to take Mr. Crow's place. On May 1, B. C. Haile, former agent here, is expected to arrive on the s. s. *Venzuela*. He has been appointed general agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in the Far East.

Several American residents of Shanghai, who have been in the Philippines recently, state that the officials of the Philippine government and influential members of the Philippine Legislature have under contemplation a legislative enactment that will practically parallel the recent British amendment to the Hongkong Ordinance, providing that British companies doing business in China must have British executives. According to report from Manila, a bill is soon to be introduced in the Legislature which will make it impossible for British, Japanese, or other foreign firms to conduct their business in the Philippine Islands unless the majority of the directors and the executives of the companies are of American or Philippine nationality.

Chin Min this year came on Monday, April 5. It will be remembered that Chin Min, by a Presidental Mandate of July 31, 1915, was made the Arbor Day for China. That mandate was most significant from a forestry standpoint. Formerly Chin Min was observed merely as a festival for cleaning ancestors graves (such cleaning consists of burning brush or chopping down small trees and shrubs that might have grown around the graves), but since 1915 this Arbor Day idea has been added to the festival. At this time of the year pamphlets are being sent out by the different Provincial governments reminding and urging schools, clubs and officials to observe Chin Min as an Arbor Day. It is hoped that all co-operated and observed the day with due emphasis. Arbor Day in the West has been observed as an occasion for impressing upon the minds of the young people the importance of the tree in the life of the nation, hence the true message of Chin Min should be the tree, and it must be remembered that the tree that is significant in the life of the nation is the forest tree.

The Lamont party while in Shanghai was entertained by the following organizations: Thursday, April 1, at tiffin, by the American Banker's Association; Friday evening, April 2, by the American Chamber of Commerce of China in co-operation with the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Nantao, and representatives of the Chinese government Board of Finance; on Saturday, April 3, a tiffin was given in

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their honor by the British Bankers of Shanghai. On Sunday afternoon, April 5, the Chinese ladies of Shanghai gave a reception and tea in honor of Mr. Lamont, in the new premises of the Bank of China, on Monday, April 5, the American University Club in association with the Chinese Banker's Association and the Chinese officials of the Shanghai Nanking Railway gave a luncheon; on Monday afternoon, Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, General Wang I-tang, Chief Northern Delegate and General Ho, gave a reception at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Bubbling Well Road. The party departed for Peking on Tuesday morning, April 6.

Chinese Denied Representation

The Chinese property owners of the International Settlement of Shanghai were denied representation on the Municipal Council of the city by the vote of the ratepayers at the annual meeting held, Wenesday, April 8, at the Town Hall. A substitute measure providing for a Chinese advisory committee to the Council was approved. Sir Havilland de Sausmarez presided at the meeting and Mr. E. L. Allen acted as secretary. The following ratepayers were elected to office: A. J. Welch, land commissioner; Dr. S. W. Jackson, McIntyre, E. F. Mackay and A. Brooke-Smith, governors of the General Hospital; E. C. Pearce and Edward Ezra, permanent educational committee.

The action take by the ratepayers is summarized as follows.

Rejected the resolution to permit the addition of three Chinese members to the Municipal Council.

Passed a substitute resolution approving the appointment of a Chinese advisory committee to the Municipal body.

Received and passed the Shanghai Volunteer Corps Investigation Committee report.

Adopted the report and recommendations of the Vice Committee.

Approved the program of expansion planned by the Municipal Electricity Department.

Authorised a loan issue of Taels 4,800,000 and adopted the 1920 budget.

Rejected the proposition to float gold loans for contracts of the Electricity Department.

Rejected a motion to prevent the issuance of premium debentures without the express sanction of the ratepayers.

Voted to make subscribers to bulk current from the Electricity Department subscribe to Municipal loans.

Tabled the report of the loan redemption committee.

Voted to re-assess land in the International Settlement.

Adopted a vote of thanks to the Commandant of the S. V. C., Major T. E. Trueman.

Voted to tax permits to carry firearms.

Port of Portland man to the Far East

Feeling the necessity of being directly represented in the Far East, an organization of Portland, Ore., known as the Port of Portland has appointed J. F. Buckley, to act as agent for the port in the Orient,

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Mr. Buckley will endeavor to arrange for return trip cargoes for ships plying out of Portland. He will come to the East equipped with albums of photographs of the harbor and also reels of motion pictures of Portland harbor activities.

Mr. Buckley, whose home is in Oakland, California, was formerly with the Standard Oil Company of New York in the Orient.

Chinese Landscapists

Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Advisor to the Chinese government at Peking, and who was visiting in Shanghai last week delivered a lecture before the Asiatic Society on Thursday afternoon, April, 1, on "Chinese Landscapists." Dr. Ferguson in the course of his remarks traced the commencement of painting from the time when the first Chinese pictorial art consisted in the reproduction of clouds, waves and mountains on jade, brasses and pottery, until with the invention and development of ink and brushes painting came into being in China. Contrasting western ideas of landscape painting with those of the Chinese, the speaker pointed out that the differences lay not only in the methods of work, but in the actual conception of the mission of the landscapist, that whereas the westerner composed his landscapes from many sketches and aimed at a verisimilitude to facts, the Chinese artist from the very commencement never sketched from nature, but idealized and spiritualized scenes with which he was familiar without attempting to give his pictures any really definite locality. He utilized his subjects of clouds, mills and water for the purpose of conveying to the beholder the impressions which he had received and was perpetuating on silk.

The speaker stated that the greatest epoch in landscape painting in China was in the Sung Dynasty when work was turned out that had been the envy of preceding generations of artists who had even strived to copy the pictures without too great success. At that time there were two schools of painters, Northern and Southern, though here the terms were not used in their geographical sense, but rather as a means of conveying the essential differences between two schools.

For instance the Southern painter was gentle in his methods and the Northern robust, laying in his pictures with broad firm strokes of the brush. The greatest of them painted in monochrome, their chief glory and their greatest danger, and while later artists were able to equal them in the sheer technique of brushwork they had little of profound inspiration, paying much more attention to the style of their brush-strokes, etc. The great artists also gave this department of their work every attention, but at the same time they never lost sight of the essentials necessary for conveying the impression they had received. Discussing the art of looking at a Chinese painting, the speaker emphasized the fact that whereas the western painter pre-supposed that those who looked at his pictures would regard them from one fixed spot, one at right angles to the center of the painting, the Chinese artist did no such thing, but left it to the observer to find out which was the correct point of

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view. It was safe to say, when endeavoring to fix the period of a painting, that without careful investigation of all available authorities the fact of a picture being signed by a particular person and bearing his seal was only slight presumptive evidence in favor of the work being genuine. A better test was the silk on which it was painted. The nature of that fabric was a much better test in that while a Ming picture might have been painted on a piece of silk manufactured in the Sung dynasty, a Sung picture could never have been painted on a piece of Ming silk.

Mrs. F. R. Sites Elected President of American Woman's Club for 1920-21.

At the annual election of officers of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon, April 6, Mrs. F. R. Sites was elected president of the club, to fill the vacancy of the retiring president, Mrs. W. H. Lunt, who has been the able chairman of the club the last two years.

At the meeting on Tuesday, Mrs. O. R. Morse, and Mrs. H. E. Pulver were tea hostesses. Previous to the election of officers, the women of the American silk mission at present visiting in Shanghai as guests of the club, were called upon for a few words of greeting, Those in the party were Mesdames Charles Cheney. E. J. Stehli, William Cheney, D. E. Douty, George A. Post and Miss Post.

The newly elected officers for the 1920-21 year of the club were: Mrs. Sites, president; first vice-president, Mrs. R. I. Clapp; second vice-president, Mrs. N. E. Lurton; recording secretary, Mrs. H. E. Pulver; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. C. Davis; treasurer, Mrs. Lunkley; librarian, Mrs. Guy Stockton; board of directors, Mrs. R. H. Gregory, Mrs. W. H. Lunt, Mrs. Squires, and Mrs. A. P. Parker.

A number of offices that were not filled yesterday will be voted upon at an adjourned meeting of the club Tuesday, April 13, when committee heads will be announced.

It was announced at yesterday's meeting that $281 had been received as proceeds from the recent *The Dansant* with 74 tickets yet to be reported from and besides this fund more than $100 was realized from bridge parties. The sum of $50 was voted to the Institution for the Chinese Blind and a further sum of $50 was voted to the Foreign Women's Home. The balance of the fund will be devoted to the equipment fund.

New members who joined the club yesterday were: the Misses Ada Matthias De Vault, Margaret Black. Carolyn Paul, and Mesdames William A. Dow, A. W. Olson, R. L. Cheney, Maxwell Paget, Warren P. Henderson, Harry O. Young, and Caroline G. Peeler.

Of Special Interest

A daughter, Priscilla, was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Stewart of the Standard Oil Co., of Shanghai, at Atlantic, Massachusetts, March 1920.

The marriage will take place of Mr. Feng, secretary of the Chinese Consulate at Mexico, and Miss

Edith Kwok, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kwok Bew, manager of the Wing On Co., Ltd. on April 14, at Shanghai.

The marriage will take place of Verne Claire of the staff of the International Banking Corporation, and Miss Claude Wallace, daughter of Captain Wallace, Shanghai, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, on the afternoon of Saturday, April 17.

Mrs. G. C. Stockton spoke upon the subject "Idealistic Art of the Sung Dynasty" at 4:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, before a meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club held in the lecture room of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The third musicale concert will be given by Professor Gerard Zalsman at the Carlton Cafe, on Friday afternoon, April 9, at 5:15. Those participating in the program are Mrs. Zalsman, Mrs. Balae, and Mr. Speelman. Those at the piano will be Mrs. Malpas and Mrs. Cavanagh.

The wedding took place last week of James Waung, son of Mr. and Mrs. Waung, compradore for Messrs. Probst, Hanbury & Co., Ltd., and Miss Lily Chen, daughter of S. K. Chen, secretary to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. A large number of foreign and Chinese friends were present at the wedding and reception which followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. F. B. Cherington of Pasadena, California, arrived this week on the liner *Colombia*. She is here to visit her son William R. Durbin, general secretary of the Navy Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Cherington is much interested in mission work, and especially as her husband, the late Dr. F. B. Cherington was for years a missionary in Lucknow India. While here Mrs. Cherington will contine her art work and will devote some time to the study and painting in water-colors of the flowers of China.

On Sunday afternoon, April 4, the Chinese women of Shanghai held a reception for the wives of the members of the prominent financiers and silk association now visiting in Shanghai, and other American women of the community at the former German Club, 22 The Bund. There were more than 200 present on the occassion and a short program was given following tea. Mrs. Tang Shao-yi presided and Mrs. T. C. Chu gave a few words of welcome. Several of the students from McTeiyre School sang and gave readings. Among those present were: Mesdames Lamont, Williams, Bruce, Cheney, Stehli, Douty, and Mrs. Post. Those comprising the provisional committee having the reception in charge were: Mrs. Tang Shao-yi, chairman; Mrs. John Y. Lee, secretary; Mesdames Nieh Chih-hwei, Chengting T. Wong, M. Y. Chung, Y. C. Tong, H. C. Mei, T. T. Wong, T. C. Chu, T. H. Lee, T. K. M. Siao, K. S. Lee, Au Pin, Wu Ting-seng.

It has become the custom for the Institution for the Chinese Blind to give an annual entertainment at the Olympic Theatre, in order to give publicity to their work and also to raise funds for the support of their work. The entertainment last year was such a success that the committee has decided to give three entertainments this year, a matinee on April 10, an evening performance on April 12, and a third performance at the Ta Wu Tai Chinese theatre on April 24. All the schools in Shanghai have been invited to enter a contest for the sale of tickets and for collecting subscriptions. Three valuable prizes have been donated which are to become the property of the winning schools. Several schools have entered enthusiatically into the contest and have already sold several hundred dollars worth of tickets. Good programs have been arranged, which will attract the Chinese as well as the foreign community, including some of the best talent in Shanghai. The tickets are $2 and $1 each and may be obtained from any scholar whose school has entered the contest The Institution, No. 4 Edinburgh Road; at Moutries, and at Sullivans Fine Candies.

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Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Fourteen Points on Shantung

From the "Far Eastern Fortnightly, New York"

The case against Japan's policy in Shantung may be summed up in the following fourteen points outlining her chief contraventions of agreement by direct or indirect means:

I. The Shantung clauses in the Peace Treaty, to which President Wilson acceded in the Conference and which he subsequently denounced as iniquitious, are regarded by Japan as irrevocable and not subject to modification by the subsequent action of the League of Nations: this recent declaration of responsible Japanese statesmen directly controverts President Wilson's allegation that it was his understanding China could appeal to the League of Nations to modify the award.

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II. Japan, in violation of the Agreement of September, 1918, and her undertakings understood to have been made at the Peace Conference, has refused to withdraw her troops from the Province of Shantung and has increased her forces; these garrisons are maintained in violation of China's sovereignty and directly contrary to the provisions of the earlier treaties between China and Germany which Japan alleges she is carrying out.

III. Japan has taken steps to effectively close the Open Door at Tsingtao, the port of the Kiaochow Leasehold, by (1) withdrawing her declaration to establish at the port a foreign concession according to the latest intimations of the Foreign Office; (2) by securing a monopoly of the commercially available area in the leasehold adjacent to tide-water through expropriation and forced sale, private purchase, and the governmental control over the harbor and dock facilities, the railroad terminals, the fuel supplies, the customs, and chief enterprises existing under the German administration.

IV. Japan is controlling the port of Tsingtao to cripple the competition of non-Japanese shipping companies, especially affecting the British interposing systematic delays in the entrance and clearance of competing vessels.

V. Systematic violations of Chinese sovereignty have been made by Japan's Military Administration extending its jurisdiction outside the Kiaochow Leasehold to the interior of Shantung, contrary to the practice of the Germans and attempting to control Chinese themselves, including the establishment of courts, the arbitrary closing of roads and collection of transit taxes, and garrisoning.

VI. Indirect interference with Chinese administration has been presistently carried out through pressure brought against officials obstructing Japanese pressure and the control over Mr. Liang, Military Governor of Shantung, who has been induced to go even so far as to execute opponents of Japanese assimilation.

VII. She has forced the extension of economic rights to flank Peking on the south, having primarily a strategic purpose intimately connected with her control of Manchuria to the north, through agreements of September, 1918, illegally entered into in violation of the Chinese constitution because no proper ratification of the arrangements has been made; Japan, however, is pushing her railway plans irrespective of the questionable basis of her tenure.

VIII. Japan has engaged in the systematic debauching of the Chinese population, using the exterritorial privileges of the Japanese government to facilitate the distribution of morphia, opium, cocaine, and other habit-forming drugs.

IX. She has similarly engaged in systematic economic competition under the connivance of the Japanese government by which Japanese goods are imported into Shantung duty-free.

X. She has violated the agreement between the Powers relative to the traffic in arms and munitions, illegally allowing military supplies to come to Shantung through the Kiachow Leasehold.

XI. Japanese administration in Shautung has been a protected zone for the operations of bandits against the Chinese population and administration by subsidies paid to bandits, by military supplies and by acting as *agent provacateurs* as in the case of the Salt Rebellion.

XII. Japan has changed the boundary of Kiaochow Territory, as delimited under the German occupation, to increase her control.

XIII. Japanese have engaged under the protection of their government in the systematic exportation of Chinese coinage illegally melted down for bullion, contrary to Chinese regulations.

XIV. By manipulating the currency situation in Shantung through flooding the province with war notes and Japanese paper money, Japan has disorganized exchange; this has placed Japanese money practically in the conduct of Shangtung business at an advantage which is seriously limiting the effectiveness of foreign and at times has forced a cessation of American and European business.

Need for Industries and Means of Communication

From the "Hsin Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Whether the industries of a nation are to become flourishing or not depends largely on the facilities of communication in that country. If the facilities are good, then it is very easy for industries to flourish, and vice versa. In China there are two hundred millions of square miles of territory with four hundred millions of souls; labor and materials are easily far in excess of many other countries. Yet, the industries of China are far behind others, and in the matter of business undertakings she is a back number. There may be a series of reasons for such conditions, but the main cause is that communications in the country are poor. In modern times the principal means of communications are railways and steamships. Since the great European War aeronautics have received a special impetus; and now this new mode of locomotion has become one of the chief means of communications. We often hear about flights between America and Europe, from Europe to the Far East. Thus the five continents of the earth are being united like a single family. When you think that in the twinkling of the eye a person may travel a great distance, it is indeed something to be gratified at in this Twentieth Century. But when we reflect on the conditions of our own country we find the facilities on the waterways have not much improved the time-worn methods of navigation by sail are still in use. Very little railways have been built, and travelling conditions remain as usual. Whatever flying machines China now has are being dumped away in some neglected corner. There is not the remotest indication when this widely practiced art of flying will ever be developed in China! We are now living at a time when the contest for business markets is hottest, yet no serious attention is being paid to the development of communications! How can we expect the industries in China to flourish under such circumtsances?

Japan and the Story of the Fox

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

The story of two animals fighting each other ending in the death of both but in the gain of a crafty fox is within our memory. Japan's aim toward China is desire for profit, therefore she is just like the part played by the fox. In the meantime she is trying all the time to make a senseless animal of China. Formerly when we noticed how Chinese politicians liked to associate with Japan and wherever there happened to be trouble some Japanese outcasts were always present, we concluded then that the Japanese were there helping to create trouble in China, but of course we did not have concrete proof. The Japanese emphatically denied the "accusation" and the matter naturally was left to

drop. Now according to investigations recorded in the press the proof is furnished by high Japanese officials themselves! There can be nothing imaginary about it! Just think what sort of practice it is to utilise Mongolian robbers, and drill "horse-thieves." Japan often styles herself a friendly neighbor of China, but does a friendly neighbor do such contemptible things? Formerly we thought what the Japanese did was simply to stir up troubles in China, now we find they are the brains behind our internal dissension! We used to think those who did such utterly immoral things must have been the Japanese outcasts, but now it is shown to be the regular policy of Japan! With such facts on hand the Japanese may talk their heads off professing their friendship for China but it is clearer than daylight to China now that we have found out the manifestations of their friendship.

Is the Situation Hopeless

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

When we think of the political conditions in the country, and realise what kind of government there is in China, with all the military cliques and political parties, it does take a lot of faith for one to believe that there will ever be peace in the Republic! Only a few days ago we heard so much about that quiet had followed the political storms, and that the Cabinet would enjoy a little peace. But, lo, the mere passing of a short period has changed the whole situation! Think what the general political condition is now? Does it seem possible that a government shaken up by all the political and internal upheavals will ever be able to achieve any diplomatic victory, particularly when China has a hard neighbor to deal with, like Japan? Personally we refuse to believe it. Likewise, only a few Japanese were said to be "giving in" on the Foochow Question. But does the latest report, about the Japanese legation Minister's attitude contain any slight indication that Japan will ever concede China's demand? What the government is busy over at present are the quarrels and fights between the different factions and militarists. The day's program for them is full of concerns for party protection or self-aggrandisement. The welfare of the country and the life of the people are entirely forgotten. Thus, we conclude that irrespective of international affairs or domsetic concerns, the prospect ahead is hopeless!

The Military Agreement and the Secret treaties

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

The current rumor in Peking at the present time is that the representatives of the South demand that the North cancel the "military co-operation" pact with Japan, and make public all the secret treaties between the two countries as a means toward inducing the South to resume peace negotiations at Shanghai. The Northern chief delegate, Wang I-tang, has wired to Peking repeatedly to find out the reply of the Peking government. Now, whether the Southern delegates really have made such a declaration or not we cannot say for sure, but the North insists that such is what the South asks. If the above report is true, then the South government must have given up the demand it formerly made, and Tang Shao-yi, chief delegate of the South, must likewise have declined to insist on the eight stipulations he formerly demanded. Such a conciliatory policy on the part of the South means to the people at large that the South has already begun negotiations unofficially. It must be remembered that the effectiveness of "military co-operation" for the sake of a "joint protection" on the Siberian border is already lost. As to the "secret treaties" between the two governments, Peking has stated that the same have long been announced by the Waichiaopu. Thus, both of these questions over, which the two sides are contending are quite important. But the fact of the case is that if the Peking government is unwilling to act in such a plain matter and make a frank statement announcing to the country the true situation, while talking a lot to evade the issue, how can one expect any sincere and fruitful negotiations?

China, Japan, Russia and the Bolsheviks

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

With regard to the withdrawal of the Japanese forces in Siberia the attitude of the Japanese government has always been very ambiguous. With the mouth it says that the troops will be withdrawn, but actual fact it does not mean to do so. Foreign powers may decry the Japanese breach of faith, or the Russians may oppose the action of the Tokio government, still Japan pays no attention! What is even more surprising is that the Japanese should take to supporting the old Russian political party, as represented by General Semenoff, who is now practically helpless. In conjunction with the latter Japan dares to carry on war with the Bolsheviks! The former have repeatedly been beaten back in the engagements, still they do not realise the situation. The Japanese militarists know only how to encroach upon the rights of others, in opposition to the general trend of world tendency. How can they expect any good result from that? During the discussion of the latest Japanese Foreign Investigation Committee it was decided not to withdraw the troops for the present. It makes no difference how the Japanese may fabricate the statement, the final result will always be deception of others by first cheating themselves. Consequently the counter-measures of the Russians are constantly all pressing on the Japanese. It must be borne in mind that the Russians are not very easily fooled. The Bolshevik doctrine has met with success wherever it is preached. Do you think the Japanese troops will be able to resist it?

Salt Manufacture in Szechwan Province

BY WONG HOEN TSOONG

I HAVE told my friends that Szechwan salt is in the form of big cakes measuring five feet in diameter with a thickness of three inches and weighing more than 500 catties each. I have next told them that the Szechwan salt wells are only eight inches in diameter and some 2,000 feet deep! Unable to comprehend the idea of "a camel going through the needle's eye," they at once wanted to know how such large cakes could be taken out of such tiny wells. Here is my narrative.

Centuries ago, men were born in Szechwan who had eyes that could see through the earth and they found that there was an unlimited deposit of brine some 2,000 feet beneath the earth's surface in certain parts of their blessed province. They therefore started to drill wells with such instruments as they could best make. To-day, the Szechwan people are still using the same old method that their forefathers discovered. We may see them employing a rough iron drill measuring some twelve feet long suspended by means of a bamboo strap from a huge wooden lever. To raise the drill, the free end of the lever is

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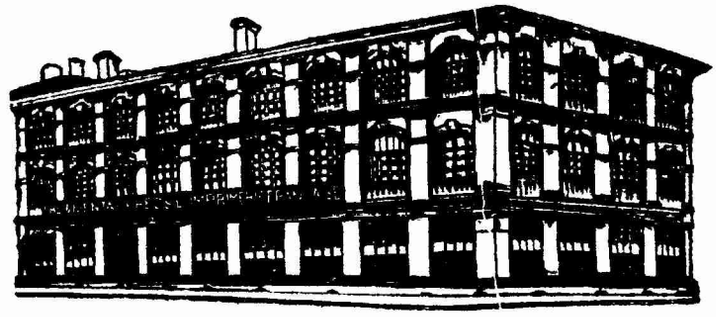

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weighed down by ten or twenty men who then jump on to a bench by the side of the lever thus setting the latter flying upwards and making a heavy blow with the drill. This drilling has to be continued for ten or twenty years before brine is struck. The completed well is circular in shape with a diameter of eight inches and is lined on the inside with pieces of wood hollowed out into semi-spherical segments to form a tube when combined.

To bring the brine out of the earth, a long tube made of large bamboo and provided with a valve at the lower end is used. The Szechwan people do not use ropes such as are used in modern machines. They have their own ropes in the bamboo straps which are joined together by means of hemp, bamboo nails, lime, oil, etc., and can be made to any desired length. The brine tube is attached to this bamboo strap and lowered into the well. A squeaking wooden wheel standing several feet above the mouth of the well serves as a pulley over which the bamboo strap is wound. Large buffaloes are hitched to this clumsy apparatus and driven by the whip round and round, thus pulling up the tube full of brine from the depth of the well.

As soon as the tube has emerged from the well, a hook is inserted at the lower end to open the valve and let out the brine.

Machinery has been installed in some plants in Tzeliutsing for the drawing of brine. But I hear that the wells do not have a sufficiently quick flow of brine to permit the continual operation of the machines, and go dry very soon so that it becomes necessary to cease operation until a sufficient quantity of brine has accumulated in the wells.

Some wells are very peculiar. There are wells which have no brine at all but which require fresh water to be poured into them to form brine. There is rock salt in the wells which goes into solution with the water. Such are first class wells and their owners generally are so contented with having struck such a fortune that they have for generations been going about smoking the indispensable long pipe and doing nothing.

There is another kind of peculiar well which lies underneath the Yangtse River. These are situated in the middle of the river and are completely covered by fresh water during the high water seasons. When the water is low, they appear above the river and supply brine to make salt.

As an average, the quantity of salt obtainable from the brine in Szechwan may be roughly quoted at 2.5 liang to one catty of brine.

Besides the brine wells, there are gas wells in Szechwan. These give forth an inexhaustible supply of natural gas which makes an excellent fuel for the evaporation of brine. These gas wells are kept burning day and night with no effort made to store up the gas or to economize its use. Much of it is doubtless wasted. If the owners of these wells were not so selfish and conservative, gas lights, etc, could certainly be introduced by utilizing the surplus gas which now goes to waste.

The brine from the wells is run into stone receptacles from which it is conducted by pipe-lines of bamboo for miles across the country to the evaporating plants. Here the brine is dipped into large iron pans of a circular shape, very shallow but thick and heavy.

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The furnaces are of a very crude kind, having no chimney at all so that the smoke and dirt go into the brine during evaporation.

I would like to see any one, who has been accustomed to the comforts of Shanghai, go into one of these plants and remain there one minute without grasping his throat to cough and cry. But life goes on within such places of smoky darkness, for the Szechwan fireman smokes his long pipe in the plant and feels as merry as he could be.

Side walls are erected around the pans with iron plates held together by mud and salt residue. The brine passes through several intensifying stages before it is dipped into the evaporating pan. In some districts where the brine is very poor it has to be spread on earth and exposed to the heat of the sun. The dried earth has therefore a deposit of salt and is scraped up and put into a tank of brine taken from the wells. In this way the density of the brine in the tank is increased and is then suitable for evaporation.

The furnaces are fed with coal for a period of from 48 to 72 hours before the salt forms into cakes. The side walls are now torn down and the cakes removed from the pans. These cakes are circular in shape being three inches thick and weighing over 500 catties each. The color of the salt is grey—sometimes dark grey if not black. The salt has the appearance of rocks or iron ores when broken up into pieces for transporting.

There is a district lying on the Yunnan border where salt is made in the shape of a bell. This is the district to which I made an inspection tour three years ago. The people there say that the salt in their district causes the goitre which hangs on the neck of everybody in that place! When I was there I did not have enough nerve to try the salt and I always kept a sharp look at my cook when he did his cooking! Some say that the goitres are caused by the drinking water there but I am more inclined to believe the cause to be the salt, for just where salt from other Szechwan districts is consumed the consumers are free of the undesirable encumbrance. However, the people in that district do not seem to mind very much about it. A friend who has just been to Yunnan has told me that the people there all have goitres about their necks, and that the salt is said to be the cause. So I certainly did well in not eating the salt of our district!

I believe that with the introduction of machinery the salt could be greatly improved—at least in color. But, strange to say, some consumers like the darker kind of salt better than the white kind. The cost of production is exceedingly high, being about 35 cash per catty on the average, which, with the exchange at 2,000 cash to the dollar, works out at more than 15 cents. Using machinery would greatly reduce this cost. The reason why machinery is not installed may be partly attributed to the conservativeness of the Szechwan people, partly to the difficulty in transporting machinery from the coast up the rapids, and more than partly to the scourge of militarists who, besides exacting money from the salt manufacturers, would allow their soldiers to do all kinds of damage to machines and everything else. I still remember the sawing machines which were brought up to Szechwan by an enterprising

merchant. They now stand on the beach of the Min, having been broken out of spite by soldiers.

If proper methods are used in the evaporation, many chemical by-products could certainly be obtained. I am giving a piece of salt to the St. John's Museum and it would be interesting to have an analysis made to find out the different chemicals compounded in the salt.

The present output of salt per year in Szechwan is estimated at seven or eight million piculs, most of which is transported by means of boats to Yunnan, Kweichow, and Hupeh. The cost of transport is very high and losses by ship-wreck or other misadventure very often occur. The cost of salt is so high in some of the consumption districts that the restaurants place small pieces of the salt in small cloth bags suspended above the cooking pans by a string. When salt is needed in the cooking the bag is placed in the pan and there stirred for a few rounds and immediately taken out again so that no salt more than what is necessary may be dissolved!

Taxes are not levied from the manufacturers. The salt is taxed when it is purchased by the transporting merchants. The present rate of taxation is a little over $2.00 per picul.

The total yearly revenue derived from Szechwan is approximately $8,000,000.

The administration of the districts is in the hands of a staff under the Salt Commissioner. The collection of revenue is done by the District Inspectorates under the Chief Inspectorate in Peking which was established as a result of the Reorganization Loan Agreement. There are two District Inspectorates in Szechwan, one in the northern and the other in the southern part of the province. Since their establishment there has been a marked increase in the revenue collection. This may be attributed to the whole-hearted manner in which the staffs of the Inspectorates have been working in the interest of the government.—*From the St. John's Echo.*

Railway Traffic Conference At Peking

THE General Traffic Conference under the chairmanship of the able Director-General of Railways, Y. C. Whang, opened on April 1 in Peking. It is attended by all the directors of the Chinese Government Railway and their traffic managers, several of whom have already arrived in the Capital. Important decisions on railway matters are expected from this Conference. Only two subjects will be dealt with. They relate to the unification of coaching traffic and the general classification of goods to be carried by goods trains. They have been considered at a conference held two years ago under the Chairmanship of Kwan Keng-lin. No definite decision was arrived at. The question of general railway classification of goods by goods train will not occupy much of the time at the disposal of the General Traffic Conference. It was settled at the 7th Domestic Through Traffic Conference held in October 1919, when the regulations concerning the conditions of carriage, rates and charges, consignment, conveyance and delivery of goods were made. To these regulations there was attached a table dividing goods for transportation by railways into different classes.

It was decided last October that this general railway classification of goods shall be in force from January 1, 1921 and that on that day all previous classifications shall be cancelled. It was also decided that the general railway classification and regulations would be effective first on the five lines, namely, the Peking-Hankow-Suiyuan, the Peking-Mukden, the Tientsin-Pukow, the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, and that they would be extended to other lines later.

The time when this general railway classification of goods by goods train shall be extended to the other lines will be decided at this conference. It is believed that this question which was settled last year would not be re-considered.

A good deal of time, it is expected, will be devoted to the consideration of the question for the unification of coaching traffic. M. C. Hsu, a Columbia graduate, Secretary of the Conference, has spent one year on the drafting of general rules relating to coaching traffic which has just been completed. Mr. Hsu's draft prepared under the direction of Director-General Whang will form basis for discussion. It has been printed in pamphlet form

The contents of the draft of General Rules on coaching traffic are: General Passenger Fares and Accomodation; Booking of Passengers; Servants in Attendance on First Class Passengers; Availability of Tickets; Reserved Accomodation; Breaking of Journey; Passengers' Baggage; Hand Baggage; Special Trains and Special cars; Concessions to Parties of Travellers, etc.; Parcels; Perishable Goods, Flowers, Plants, Dead Poultry, Game, etc.; Dangerous or Offensive Articles; Insurance; Railway's Responsibility and Shipper's Liability; Livestock; Cumberson Articles; Advertising Boards. It may be of interest to add that in the future passenger fares will be charged on per kilometre basis.

The result of this Conference will be the removal of the different ways of classifying goods, the different methods of fixing and charging rates, and will be the unification of all of them on the Chinese government railways which will give additional facilities to the travelling public as well as to those who have goods to ship from one place to another.

Silver Famine Faces the World

The silver standard in use in Oriental countries, coupled with the enormous commercial expansion now in course of progress between the West and the East, indicates that there is an immense shortage of silver to meet the demands of trade, says the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

One result of this shortage is that American and Mexican silver mines may look forward confidently to an era of unprecedented prosperity for many years to come. Silver, the American Chamber understands, must also be found to back over thirty billion dollars worth of paper money issues floating in Europe to-day, in addition to which America's increasing volume of trade with India and China calls for almost unlimited supplies of the metal.

The United States and Mexico furnish nearly three fourths of the world's yearly output of silver, the larger portion coming from the former. While

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Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

12-308

American and British trade with the East monthly attains higher levels, Oriental exporters continue to pile up balances owing them by the Western nations, and as the price of the white metal advances it has become profitable to most countries to convert minted silver into bullion. Small "change," says the American Chamber, continues to disappear on the Continent with remarkable rapidity, postage stamps largely replacing the former silver coin of small value.

Even without this tendency toward hoarding and conversion into bullion of minted silver, the United States is believed to be the one country in position today to buy silver for coinage without debasing its standard coins. Under circumstances such as these, it is impossible to foretell at what point the upward price of silver will find its limit.

Want Two Year Passports

American business men abroad should have passports good for two years instead of six months, says a writer in the January number of *Anglo-American Trade*, the monthly publication of the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

British passports even during the war were good for two years, with the privilege of extension for subsequent periods of two years, whereas the two extensions permissible on American passports make its total life only eighteen months. Since it takes about three months for an American abroad to get a new passport from Washington, it is claimed that the American business traveller in foreign fields is at a disadvantage with his British competitors.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The lace market of the United States is said to be reviving after the war time slump and is constantly gaining in favor.

Russian squirrel skins were up on a 100 percent advance at a recent auction fur sale in New York, according to the *New York Commercial*. This is based on October quotations. Skins sold for $2.65 each.

Increases in freight rates from 20 to 28 percent have been predicted in the United States following the return of the railroads to private ownership. The roads were said to be operated at a loss by the government. The rolling stock and right of ways are said to be in a depreciated condition.

The shortage of freight cars and motive power is now assuming serious proportions in the steel trade, according to an early February issue of the *New York Commercial*. This has caused a shortage in delivery and also in fuel supplies for the mills. The U. S. Navy has turned over a 16,000 ton lot for commercial use.

The eighth annual general meeting of the Chemor United Rubber Company, Ltd., was held Thursday, April 1, at the offices of the general managers, R. Truman and Company, Shanghai. A dividend of five candareens a share was declared. A profit of Tls. 28,129.08 was shown, which was divided into dividends, operating expenses, expansion, and other expenses. R. N. Truman and F. W. Sutterle were reelected directors.

The eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., was held Tuesday, April 6, at the offices of the general managers, R. Truman and Company, Shanghai. A total profit of Tls. 112,223.28, including balance carried forward, was reported. A dividend of 30 candareens per share was declared, comissions allowed to administrative staff, and a balance carried forward. R. N. Truman was re-elected a director of the company.

The annual report of the Mackay Companies of the United States, the holding corporation of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, has been recently issued. The report of the trustees announces that new cables will be laid to Europe from the United States and states that no opportunity will be lost to extend the cables of the company so as to keep abreast with the rapidly growing trade of the world. The profit and loss account shows a balance of $5,021,094.82, which was divided into dividends, operating expenses, and balance carried forward.

The objection is being made from various sources of world trade that the prices on raw materials are the same as during the time of the war despite the fact that industries have to a certain degree returned to a peace time basis. Egyptian cotton sustains a 100 percent increase over pre-war prices, jute remains firm at 50 percent up, goat skins are 150 percent up, raw silk is shown at 180 percent up, live-stock hides are 50 percent higher than on the day the Armistice was signed, other imports of raw material show a similar increase, the percentages being based on investigations made and published by the *National City Bank of New York.*

January was a record breaker in exports for the United States, according to recent reports, the total reaching $731,000,000 as compared with $682,000,000 in December and $623,000,000 in January, 1919. Imports also took a decided rise and totalled $474,000,000 during the month as compared with $381,000,000 in December and $231,000,000 of the previous January. Exports of silver for the seven month period ending with January amounted to $122,000,000, against $179,000,000 in 1919 and $52,000,000 in 1918. Gold imports during the same period amounted to $38,000,000 as compared with $14,000,000 in 1919, and $79,000,000 in 1918. Gold exports for the period amounted to $122,000,000.

Following the statement of the Silk Association of America regarding the amount of silk stored in the United States, the *New York Commercial* publishes the statement that the enormous stocks in the hands of Japanese dealers and that insurance companies have been called upon to cover stocks which have never been offered on the market. The journal continues: "It is learned that the filature owners in Japan and other shippers of raw silk, with headquartets in Yokohama, have sent quantities of stock to this country to be stored in their name, borrowing American money on warehouse receipts with which they repurchase raw silk in the Far East, adding that to their holdings in the United States. In other words, it is reported that the reelers and other raw silk dealers have boosted the prices at the expense of the American and European consumers, using American dollars to accomplish the feat."

Grand Hotel Kalee

Cable address, "Kalee," Shanghai,
Telephone Central 666

The only American Hotel in China.

Under French Management

130 Rooms, each with private bath

Best Cuisine in Town

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE

Grand Hotel Kalee

Centrally Located
at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads
SHANGHAI

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal,* produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton: We have a steady market to report with some little enquiry on the part of the mills. Deliveries from the producing countries are small and holders appear content to await market developments, there being sufficient money to obtain loans at a reasonable rate of interest. Broach was quoted 472 a week ago; but in the interim declined to 460. However, advices to hand today show that the market in Bombay has recovered to 477. But few sales of the Indian staple have come to our notice. Yarn Market steady to firm, with appreciable sales for July/August delivery made by local mills at lucrative rates. Japanese 20's for spot have risen very considerably, due to speculative causes a difference of 45 taels being paid between March and April.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we continue to feel that the outlook is in favor of prices keeping steady, and think that declines should be looked in the light of temporary reactions.

Liverpool, March 25, 1920.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....86.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....16.50 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....28.66 ,,

New York, March 31, 1920.

New York Market:—

May .....39.75 Cents
July. .....36.93 ,,
October .....33.75 ,,
Spot.....41.75 ,,

Market :—Firm.

Bombay, March 30, 1920.

Indian Market:—

Broach..... Rps. 477 per Khandy

Market :—Steady.

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 32.75 per picul.
Tungchow Spot..... ,, 32.50 ,, ,,
,, April/June..... ,, 33.00 ,, ,,
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 27.50 ,, ,,
,, M-Ginned, May/June Spot ,, 28.00 ,, ,,

Tone of the Market:—Weak.

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Tussah: Market quiet with only a few bales changing hands.

Tussah Best..... Tls. 520
Market Chops ..... ,, 500

China Steam Filatures: Market remains quiet.

Grand Extra Chops..... Tls. 1350
Extra Chops ..... ,, 1300
Medium Chops ..... ,, 1250

Tsatlee Improved Reel: Very little interest shown.

Best Chops..... .....Tls. 940
Market Chops. ..... ,, 890

General: Market remains unchanged.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, April 7th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After a rise of ½d. to 72⅝d., the London price of Silver declined to 72—i.e. ⅛d. lower than last week's closing quotation. The New York/London cross-rate at 404 shows a rise of 15½ points and our local rates for T/T on London and T/T on America have been adjusted, the former showing a drop of 5d. against a fall of only 3 G.$ in the latter. At the close the market is weak, the Banks inclined to buy, no doubt due to the increasing stock of silver available.

The local stock of sycee, Bar Silver, Mexican and Chinese Dollars totals approximately Tls. 59,150,000, a rise of Tls. 6,650,000 since last week, mainly due to fresh arrivals of bar silver.

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 43,659,000.
Mexican and Chinese Dollrrs ..... $ 21,280,000.
United States Siver ..... $ 1,003,000.

	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday April 1	Friday April 2	Saturday April 3	Monday April 5	Tuesndy April 6	Wednesday April 7
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*				*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	7/6.963	7/4 7/4				7/2 7/0	7/0 6/11
D/Dfts. ,,	—	7/4¼ 7/4¼				7/2¼ 7/0¼	7/0¼ 6/11½
4m/s ,,	—	7/4½ 7/4½				7/2½ 7/0½	7/0½ 6/11⅝
T/T India	304.370	314 314				301½ 294½	294½ 291
T/T France	1,965.000	2160 2160	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	2080 2030	2100 2075
T/T N. Y.	140.796	141 140⅝				141 140½	140½ 139
T/T H'kong	67.889	67½ 67½				68⅛ 68⅛	68⅛ 68⅛
T/T Japan	32.917	32½ 32¾				32¼ 32¾	34 34½
T/T Batavia	360.630	366 366				362 353½	353½ 349
T/T Straits	30.750	31½ 31½				32¼ 32¾	32¾ 33¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s Bills L. Credits, D/A	7/11.463	7/8½ 7/8½				7/6½ 7/4½	7/4½ 7/3½
6m/s ,, ,,	8/0.713	7/9¾ 7/9¾				7/7¾ 7/5¾	7/5¾ 7/4½
4m/s ,, D/P	—	7/8¾ 7/8¾				7/6¾ 7/4¾	7/4¾ 7/3¾
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s Bills F. Crs.,D/A,D/P	2,115.000	2310 2310				2230 2180	2250 2225
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	150.796	151 151				151 150½	150½ 149
4m/s ,, Docs	—	151¾ 151¾				151¾ 151¼	151¼ 149¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	April 1	April 2	April 3	April 5	April 6	April 7
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	72⅝	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	72⅛	72
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 159⁰⁰				Tls. 163⁵⁰	Tls. 166⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰				111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	73.4785				73.55	73.5125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	.3%				4%	4%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	6 %	London on Paris	T/T 59.67
Bank of France rate of discount	5 %	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 5 3/4 %	New York on London	T/T 4.04½
,, ,,	4 m/s. 5 7/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 2/4
,, ,,	6 m/s. 6 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 4/10
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/4

New Books and Publications

Finance of the South Manchuria Railway

South Manchuria Railway, Its Origin, Development and Phenomenal Rise to Importance. June 1919. Printed by the Nichi-Nichi Shimbun, Dairen.

THIS is a booklet of eighty-five pages upon the South Manchuria Railway, which contains two maps and numerous illustrations. It seems to be issued by the railway itself and is probably for purposes of advertising as well as for general information.

The booklet avoids any mention of political matters. The reader learns nothing, for instance, about the differences between the Chinese and Japanese governments over the re-building of the line between Mukden and Antung and nothing about the strategic importance of the railway in general. The writer confines himself to a statement of the operations of the company, of its welfare work,—for which we are told, "Exemplary employees in both work and character are selected and suitably rewarded to encourage others to a correct life and faithful service to the company." —and of the numerous industries and enterprises of the company. There is also a fairly complete discussion of the financial history of the company.

From the financial discussion we learn that the Japanese government owns half of the shares of the company and so has the control. For its shares the government turned over to the company the lines it acquired from the Russians and the light railway which it had built from Antung to Mukden. The shares of the company so far issued to the public are 600,000 of 100 yen each. Upon these shares 20 million yen are as yet uncalled. This makes the total investment of the Japanese public 40 million yen.

The railway and the other enterprises of the company have been financed chiefly by the sale of debentures in England. This brought in for investment 108 million yen.

The total available from these sources has been 148 million yen and the total expenditures on capital account, as given by the booklet, to March 31, 1916 were 158 million yen.

As a result of a successful war and a shrewd financial policy, Japan with an investment of 40 million yen, controls the policy and profits of a 200 million yen corporation.

The wide-spread and numerous activities of the company are impressed upon one on every page. It may be guessed that there is no side of life, certainly no side of economic life, in southern Manchuria which is not touched, if not controlled, by the railway. It does everything from the collection of rents and the beautifying of cities to the publication of a *Reading Club Monthly* and the "promotion of cinema exhibitions and other innocent amusements."

Through the whole account runs a visible desire to cultivate a spirit of loyalty to the company. This cultivation of loyalty ought to be studied by those responsible for the railway policies of China. The South Manchuria Railway Company's methods may seem crude, but there is little room for doubt that the corporations of China need, as much as they need

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

anything else, a spirit of faithful and loyal service on the part of the employees and officers and directors.

C. F. R.

St. John's University.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week : Dr. and Mrs. Scatliff; A. H. Luming; Mr. J. S. Douglas; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Chishalm, Cleveland; S. L. Moore; Mr. and Mrs. Nelly; G. B. Patteson, Hongkong; D. Gunn, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cory, Rochester; Miss Jane Cory, Rochester; Miss E. Bates, Rochester; Mrs. L. A. Hill, Boston; Miss A. P. Hill, Boston; Mrs. O. C. Risch; J. R. Green, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Moore; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hanipe; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Martin; Miss F. Martin; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Martin; Ing. di Villa; Mrs. S. H. Garlington; Kroupsky, Peking; K. A. Williams, San Francisco; Maj. E. Carrion; Mr. and Mrs. E. Porter Framer; J. H. Windle; W. C. Murphy; O. Thomman; W. M. States; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Chipman; S. Chipman; S. G. Harris; Mrs. E. Higgins; H. L. Gelmene; F. E. Forgri; J. M. Martin; A. C. Hoeboraw, Hankow; K. H. Gordon; H. Kobalski; R. Luther, Seattle; A. Campbell, Peking; G. Curran; M. Ross, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Murphy; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Crow, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Graham Browne, Hongkong; Mrs C. Noble; C. Noble, Jr.; Miss Tempes; L. Churchman; Achicon; R. C. Harrison; F. F. Carter, Yokohama; J. E. Hall; R. S. Boyd, Kobe; J. S. Crall, New Nork; W. S. Mallory, New York; F. S. Dean; Mrs. Cook; Miss Cook; Miss Reisch.

The following guests have reigstered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week : Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Relda, Cleveland; S. Howard, Changchun; T. R. Pringle; E. C. Trarup, Vladivostok; Mr. and Mrs. Pinasseau, Vladivostok; Mrs. Polyanskaia, Vladivostok; W. Stedman, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Cowdry, Peking; E. H. Olivier, Tientsin; S. K. Horker, Hongkong; Mrs. W. J. Borry, Hongkong; Mrs. H. Brocksmit, Hongkong; Miss Julia L. Tillinghost, Hongkong; W. B. Bullen, Hongkong; Mrs. J. L. Aldridge, Hongkong; Miss A. Aldridge; D. Westherbe, Peking; R. P. Hambleton, New York; J. P. Cressby, Kobe; A. C. Wilcox, Hongkong; G. E. Beacham, Hongkong; J. Scott, Hongkong; J. R. Corlins, Japan; A. Turnbull, Tientsin; W. O. Moore, Hankow; E. C. Petre; C. C. Graham; R. A. Crews; W. B. Neusome; Mrs. M. Wever, Singapore; Robert Wilton, London; Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Sokolor, London

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, James P. Connolly.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, Bernyece H. Smith.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN :

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON :

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Hearings;

April 6, 1920; Cause No. 960, U. S. vs. Carver et al; trial of defendants Boldish and Mast; U. S. Dist. Atty for prosecution; Ferno J. Shuhl, Esq., *contra;* testimony taken of witnesses Carroll Ross and McInness for the prosecution; the accused, Haight and Cameron for the defense; cause submitted after argument.

April, 6, 1920; Cause No. 979; U. S. vs. Graves; trial; U. S. Dist. Atty for plaintiff; Arthur S. Allan, Esq., for defendant; testimony taken of complaining witness, accused and witnesses Dahl Fitzgerald and Kenney; cause submitted after argument.

„ 8, „ Cause No. 911; The Barkley Co. v. Young; on motion for non-suit; taken under advisement.

„ 8, „ Cause No. 923; Young v. Barkley, Inc.; on the merits; Robert T. Bryan, Jr., for plaintiff; defendant represented by its attorney in fact; testimony taken of plaintiff and winesses Gilmore and King.

„ 8, „ Cause No. 924; Young v. Barkley Co. Inc.; on the merits; Robert T. Bryan, Jr., for plaintiff; defendant represented by its attorney in fact; testimony taken of plaintiff and witness King.

„ 8, „ Cause No. 980; U. S. v. Long; arraignment; defendant released on bail.

„ 8, „ Cause No. 981; U. S. v. Graham; arraignment; defendant released on bail.

Judgments and Orders :

April 1, 1920; Cause No. 973; U. S. vs. Bradley; fine.

„ 1, „ Cause No. 889; In re Last Will and Testament of William G. Colby, deceased; order authorizing distribution.

„ 5, „ Cause No. 961; Chao Tze Ch'ing vs. Steinberg; order vacating letters rogatory and attachment.

„ 6, „ Cause No. 970; In re Estate of Edmund W. K. Gifford, deceased; order for letters of administration.

„ 7, „ Cause No. 979; U. S. vs. Graves; sentence.

„ 7, „ Cause No. 944; In re Estate of Charles Andersen, deceased; order for letters of administration.

Assignments for Hearing :

April 13, 1920 9:30 a. m., Cause No. 806; Oriental Press vs. Robert Dollar Co.

„ 15, „ „ Cause No. 936; Dowler, Forbes & Co. vs. Liberty Steel Products Co.

Miscellaneous Filings

April 1, 1920; Cause No. 973; U. S. vs. H. Y. Bradley; complaint.

„ 1, „ Cause No. 970; In re Estate of Edmund W. K. Gifford, deceased; deposition.

„ 2, „ Cause No. 975; Yi Sung Sung vs. Seattle Far East Trading Co; petition.

„ 5, „ Cause No. 960; U. S. vs, Carver, et. al. subpoena.

„ 5, „ Cause No. 978; In re Estate of Maria H. Taggart, deceased; notice of death and inventory.

„ 5, „ Cause No. 977; In re Last Will and Testament of George R. Loehr, deceased; notice of death and affidavit.

„ 5, „ Cause No. 961; Chao Tze Ch'ing vs. Steinberg; order vacating of letters rogatory; order vacating attachment; motion for vacation of process; motion for dismissal; letters rogatory; bond of petitioner for attachment; etc. application for letters rogatory; application for attachment of defendant's property; complaint.

„ 6, „ Cause No. 970; In re Estate of Edmund W. K. Gifford; deceased; letters of administration.

„ 6, „ Cause No. 888; The Mercantile Bank of India vs. Caravel & Co., Inc.; amended petition.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of MOLLIE R. PARKER, Deceased. ..... | Cause No. 938 | Estate No. 328 | NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against, the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before the 27th day of September, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Sgd.) ROBERT H. PARKER.
Administrator,
c/o Shanghai Life Ins. Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, China.

March 27, 1920.

April 6, 1920; Cause No. 673; Anderson, Meyer & Co., vs. William K. Grove, motion dismiss.

„ 7, „ Cause No. 888; Mercantile Bank of India vs. Caravel & Co., Inc., amended answer; interrogatories.

„ 7, „ Cause No. 944; In re Estate of Charles Andersen; Letters of administration; oath of administrator.

„ 8, „ Cause No. 980; U. S. vs. Long; information.

„ 8, „ Cause No. 981; U. S. vs. Graham; information.

„ 8, „ Cause No. 982; Mencarini & Co. vs. A. F. Shane & Co.; petition.

„ 8, „ Cause No. 888; Mercantile Bank of vs. India Caravel & Co. Inc.; commission to take depositions.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from December 21 to December 31, 1919

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	252249	772478	414	1025141	78390	.....	25016440	2370531	.....	9.47	3788482	142462	.....	3.76
Peking-Mukden	262984	357585	9336	629905	4197	.....	18997123	.....	1219534	-6.42	3406427	.....	48634	-1.43
Tientsin-Pukow	156492	279760	11460	447712	31843	.....	13813443	1957274	.....	14.17	2577763	233018	.....	9.04
Peking-Suiyuan	38922	143404	3921	186247	16513	.....	4622860	272095	.....	5.89	862826	132800	.....	15.39
Shanghai-Nanking	109582	63335	3236	176153	21764	.....	5658535	877532	.....	15.50	1551959	102660	.....	6.61
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	49644	20553	1229	71426	8775	.....	2574098	198977	.....	7.73	703179	84027	.....	11.95
Cheng-Tai	18326	129287	286	147899	39579	.....	3334549	154827	.....	4.64	676075	32225	.....	4.47
Canton-Kowloon	27104	3041	700	30845	563	.....	962735	77948	.....	8.09	268325	10688	.....	3.98
Kirin-Changchun	22559	45384	372	68315	5787	.....	1879253	125646	.....	6.68	358912	.....	30250	-8.43
Taokow-Chinghua	6447	19958	1666	28071	2196	.....	956452	26079	.....	2.73	226759	1752	.....	.77
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3351	16647	.....	19998	5655	.....	620452	228787	.....	36.87	196712	71558	.....	36.38
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	319	18	.....	337	.....	601	28092	.....	19235	-68.47	5785	.....	13720	-237.16
Kaifeng-Honan	23453	25935	1274	50662	16074	.....	1494056	494299	.....	33.08	281140	.....	17992	-6.40
Wuchang-Changsha	27255	39547	435	67237	45588	.....	1266067	943024	.....	74.48	324080	290727	.....	89.71
Sze-Tsen	8393	16926	14	25333	4642	.....	660443	268882	.....	40.71	107360	24095	.....	22.44
TOTAL	1007080	1933858	34343	2975281	280965	.....	81884598	6757132	.....	8.25	15335784	1015416	.....	6.62

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

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This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: New Life in the Consortium-Mr. Lamont's visit to China

References: Pp. 205-6,210,212, 214-16,235-6.

Questions: 1. Why is it necessary for China to borrow money? 2. What countries are willing to lend to China? 3. What schemes have been proposed? 4. What recent change of heart has appeared in Japan as regards loans? 5. What causes may be assigned for this? 6. Is it possible for evasions to follow? Reasons? 7. Name the four principles of the Consortium. 8. What was Dr. Reinsch's attitude toward the Consortium? 9. What has Premier Chin to do with this matter? 10. Who is Mr. Lamont? 11. What explanations has he given as to the purposes of the Consortium?

Topic 2: Dr. Dewey on America in China

References: Pp. 115-18, 220,223.

Questions: 1. Who is Dr. Dewey? 2. For whom was this article written? 3. What seems to be the purpose of the writer? 4. Why does he criticise the previous actions of America and its nationals in China? 5. Why does he consider the next few years to be crucial? 6. What general line of development does he suggest that America should pursue? 7. What is his reason for this? 8. Is this article impartial or biased in its tone?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Parliamentary situation and the Anfuites

References: Pp. 206-7, 229.

Questions: 1. Why has China two Parliaments? 2. How has this affected peace negotiations between the North and South? 3. How is the problem now being solved? 4. Who is Speaker of the Canton National Assembly? Who is President of the Senate? 5. What is the relation of the Anfu Club to the Peking Parliament.

Topic 2: Opium in Szechuen and Anhwei

References: Pp. 228-9

Questions: 1. What is the price of Opium now in Szechuen? 2. What was the price a few years ago? 3. What does this prove? 4. What is the attitude of the militarists toward the growing of opium? Can you give previous examples? 5. What is the estimated value of the opium sold in Hofeihsien during the past year?

Note: Topics for class discussion or composition on the subjects of Arbor Day, the Japanese in Hupeh, Gen'l Feng's soldiers, The settlement of the Student Strike in Pei Yang Univ. etc. may be found on pp. 228 and 226.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Agricultural Development in China

References: Pp. 242-5.

Questions: 1. What are the advantages, according to the writer, that China has in agricultural production? 2. What are the disadvantages? 3. Can you give a definite example of each of the disadvantages enumerated on p. 243? 4. The fundamental question seems to be a question of leadership. From what source does the writer expect this leadership to come? 5. Give an illustration of the scientific problems that chinese agricultural development faces, of the business problems, of the educational problems? 6. Which of these does the writer consider most important? 7. How does he propose to solve this important set of problems? 8. What do you think of his solution? 9. Does his solution agree with that of Mr. Yih Kung-cho? 10. Do you think that Mr. Groff puts too much emphasis upon leadership as an important matter in agricultural development?

Topic 2. Standardizing Price Quotations

References: Pp. 246-7.

Questions: 1. A Chinese manufacturer writes to America to ask the price of a certain machine. The answer to his letter contains the following sentence: The price is $500.00 F. O. B. Detroit. What does this mean? 2. Suppose the quotation to be as follows: $500.00 F. O. B. Vessel San Francisco. What is the meaning? 3. Suppose the quotation to be as follows: C. and F. Shanghai. $600.00. What is the meaning? 4. In the last example suppose the goods are destroyed by fire in the harbor of San Francisco, who is responsible for the loss?

Topic 3. Weekly Cotton Market Report

References: Pp. 248-9.

Questions: 1. What change in the taxation of cotton came into effect on April, 1? 2. If the internal revenue duty on cotton is removed, what will be the effect on imported yarn? On yarn made in China? 8. Is it possible for the advantage from this removal of duty to go to the Chinese farmer who produces the cotton? Explain. 4. Does this removal of duty bring with it any disadvantages? 5. Why was it not removed before?

Topic 4: American Chamber of Commerce in Hankow

References: P. 245.

Questions: 1. What four American chambers of commerce are now in existence in China? 2. Do the American business men believe that the results of the formation of these chambers have been beneficial? 3. Do you see any advantage to the Chinese merchant in having foreign merchants organized in such chambers of commerce? 4. Give one or two illustrations of such advantages.

Topic 5. Plans to Promote British Trade

References: P. 246. Two items of news.

Questions: 1. What methods are proposed in order to bring about greater unity among Britons living abroad? 2. Do you know the methods that are used to bring about unity among the Chinese living in foreign countries? 3. Are any of the methods the same as those advocated here? 4. What is the name of the proposed new British bank? 5. How does it get this name? 6. What advantage is there in having a bank and a shipping company closely connected with each other?